

اقوى مذاكرة



قواعد



لغة انجليزية

للف الثالث الأبتدائي

اعداد

مستر احمد عبد الفتاح محمد



01095006994

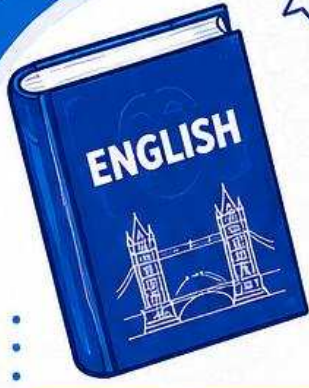


موبايل وواتس



D.M.RAZK

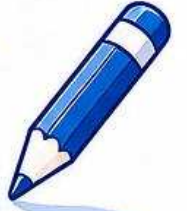
موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي



الفهرس

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABC



الصفحة	المحتوى
1	الغلاف
2	الفهرس
3	مقدمة المذكرة وكيفية استخدامها
4 - 10	Unit 1 Grammar قواعد الوحدة الأولى
11 - 17	Unit 2 Grammar قواعد الوحدة الثانية
18 - 24	Unit 3 Grammar قواعد الوحدة الثالثة
25 - 31	Unit 4 Grammar قواعد الوحدة الرابعة
32 - 38	Unit 5 Grammar قواعد الوحدة الخامسة
39 - 45	Unit 6 Grammar قواعد الوحدة السادسة
46	مراجعة الوحدة الأولى
47	مراجعة الوحدة الثانية
48	مراجعة الوحدة الثالثة
49	مراجعة الوحدة الرابعة
50	مراجعة الوحدة الخامسة
51	مراجعة الوحدة السادسة

الصفحة	المحتوى
52	تدريبات اختيار من متعدد (Choose)
53	تدريبات أكمل (Complete)
54	تدريبات رتب الكلمات (Rearrange)
55	تدريبات صحح الخطأ (Correct the mistakes)
56	تدريبات وصل (Match)
57	تدريبات المحادثة (Conversation)
58	تدريبات الترجمة (Translation)
59	امتحان شامل (1)
60	امتحان شامل (2)
61	امتحان شامل (3)
62	امتحان شامل (4)
63	امتحان شامل (5)
64	نموذج إجابة الامتحان الأول
65	نموذج إجابة الامتحان الثاني
66	نموذج إجابة الامتحان الثالث
67	نموذج إجابة الامتحان الرابع
68	نموذج إجابة الامتحان الخامس
69	أهم الملاحظات والقواعد الذهبية
70	صفحة ختامية (Best Wishes)



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Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين، وعن الأشياء والحيوانات.
في المضارع البسيط نستخدم أشكال الفعل (to be) التالية:

am مع (I) / is مع (she / it) / are مع (you / we / they)

1 (Affirmative) الجمل المثبتة

مثال	(الفعل (to be))	الضمير
I am a student. أنا طالب.	am	I (أنا)
He is a boy. هو ولد.	is	He
She is a girl. هي فتاة.		She
It is a cat. إنه قطة.		It (هو / هي / هو اي لغير العقل)
You are my friend. أنت صديقي.	are	You
We are students. نحن طلاب.		We
They are happy. هم سعداء.		They أنت / أنتم / أنت نحن / هم

استخدامات الفعل (to be)

1 للتعريف عن أنفسنا.

I am Ali.

أنا علي.

2 للتحدث عن الآخرين.

She is my sister.

هي أختي.

3 للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات.

It is a book.

إنه كتاب.

2 الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية

A (Negative) النفي

نضع (not) بعد الفعل (to be).

مثال	التكوين
I am not late. أنا لست متأخراً.	I + am not
She is not tired. هي ليست متعبة.	He / She / It + is not
We are not at home. نحن لسنا في المنزل.	You / We / They + are not

am not = aren't / is not = isn't

B (Question) الاستفهام

نضع الفعل (to be) قبل الفاعل.

مثال	التكوين
Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟	Am + I ...
Is he happy? هل هو سعيد؟	Is + he / she / it ... ?
Are you / friends? هل هم أصدقاء؟	Are + you / we / they ... ?

الإجابة القصيرة

Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

ملاحظات مهمة

- نستخدم (is) مع he / she / it فقط.
- نستخدم (are) مع you / we / they فقط.
- نستخدم (am) مع فقط.
- الفعل (to be) لا يأخذ (-s) أو (-s).

أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ He am happy. (خطأ)
- ✓ He is happy. (صحيح)
- ✗ They is my friends. (خطأ)
- ✓ They are my friends. (صحيح)
- ✗ She are a doctor. (خطأ)
- ✓ She is a doctor. (صحيح)

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

أولاً: شرح تفصيلي

نستخدم الفعل (to be) للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين. وعن الأشياء والحيوانات.

في المضارع البسيط نستخدم (to be) بأشكال مختلفة حسب الفاعل:

I → am

he / she / it → is

you / we / they → are

1 (Affirmative) الجملة Affected

أمثلة	الفاعل (to be)	الضمير (الفاعل)
• I am Ali. أنا علي.	am	I (أنا)
• I am a student. أنا طالب.		
• He is my brother. هو أخي.	is	He (هو)
• She is my sister. هي أختي.		She (هي)
• It is a cat. إنه قطة.		(هو / هي / غير العاقل)
• You are my friend. أنت صديقي.	are	You (أنت / أنت)
• We are students. نحن طلاب.		We (نحن)
• They are happy. هم سعداء.		They / هن / هم

استخدامات (to be)

- 1 للتعريف عن النفس.
I am Sara. أنا سارة.
- 2 للتحدث عن الآخرين.
He is a doctor. هو طبيب.
- 3 للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات.
It is a book. إنه كتاب.
- 4 لوصف الحالة أو الصفة.
I am happy. أنا سعيد.
- 5 لتحديد مكان أو زمن.
We are at school. نحن في المدرسة.

2 (Negative) الجملة المنفية

لنفي الجملة نضع (not) بعد الفعل (to be).

أمثلة	التكوين	الضمير
• I am not late.	I + am not	I
• I am not a teacher.		
• He is not tired.	He / She / It + is not	He / She / It
• It is not a dog.		
• We are not at home.	You / We / They + are not	You / We / They
• They are not sad.		

ملاحظات مهمة:

الصيغة المختصرة (contraction) الشائعة:

am not = amn't is not = isn't are not = aren't

3 (Question) جملة الاستفهام

لتحويل الجملة إلى سؤال نضع الفعل (to be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل.

أمثلة	التكوين	الضمير
① Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟	Am + I ... ?	I
Am I happy? هل أنا سعيد؟		
② Is he your brother? هل هو أخوك؟	Is + he / she / it ... ?	He / She / It
Is it a book? هل هو كتاب؟		
③ Are you ready? هل أنت مستعد؟	Are + you / we / they ... ?	You / We / They
Are they at school? هل هم في المدرسة؟		

الإجابة القصيرة

إجابة نعم (Yes)

Yes, I am.

Yes, he is.

Yes, we are.

إجابة لا (No)

No, I am not.

No, he isn't.

No, we aren't.

متى نستخدم (to be) ؟

- عند التعريف عن أنفسنا أو عن الآخرين: I am Omar. / She is my friend.
- عند وصف شخص أو حيوان أو شيء: It is big. / He is a pilot.
- عند تحديد مكان أو زمن: We are in the park. / It is Monday.
- عند التعبير عن الحالة أو الشعور: You are happy. / I am tired.

أخطاء شائعة

- × I is a boy. (خطأ) ✓ I am a boy. (صحيح)
- × She are my friend. (خطأ) ✓ She is my friend. (صحيح)
- × They is happy. (خطأ) ✓ They are happy. (صحيح)
- × He am a doctor. (خطأ) ✓ He is a doctor. (صحيح)

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين، وعن الأشياء والحيوانات.
في المضارع البسيط.

أولاً: التكوين

يتغير الفعل (to be) حسب الضمير كالتالي:

I مع (I)	He / She / It (he / she / it)	You / We / They (you / we / they)
am	is	are

1 (Affirmative) الجملة المثبتة

نستخدم الفعل (to be) حسب الضمير.

الضمير	الفعل (to be)	أمثلة
I (أنا)	am	- I am Ali. أنا علي. - I am a student. أنا طالب.
He She It (هو / هي / إنه) (لغير العاقل)	is	- He is my brother. هو أخي. - She is my sister. هي أختي. - It is a cat. إنه قط.
You We They (أنت / نحن / هم) (للعاقل وغيره)	are	- You are my friend. أنت صديقي. - We are students. نحن طلاب. - They are happy. هم سعداء.

استخدامات (to be)

للتعريف عن أنفسنا.

I am Sara. أنا سارة.

للتحدث عن الآخرين.

He is a doctor. هو طبيب.

للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات.

It is a book. إنه كتاب.

لوصف الحالة أو الصفة.

I am happy. أنا سعيد.

لتحديد مكان أو زمن.

We are at school. نحن في المدرسة.

2 (Negative) الجملة المنفية

لنفي نضع (not) بعد الفعل (to be).

الضمير	التكوين	أمثلة
I	I + am not	- I am not late. أنا لست متأخراً. - I am not a teacher.
He / She / It	He / She / It + is not	- He is not tired. هو ليس متعباً. - It is not a dog. إنه ليس كلباً.
You / We / They	You / We / They + are not	- We are not at home. نحن لست في المنزل. - They are not sad. هم ليسوا حزينين.

ملاحظة مهمة

الصيغة المختصرة (contraction) الشائعة:

am not = amn't is not = isn't are not = aren't

3 (Question) جملة الاستفهام

لوضع سؤال نضع الفعل (to be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل.

الضمير	التكوين	أمثلة
I	Am + I ... ?	- Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟ - Am I happy? هل أنا سعيد؟
He / She / It	Is + he / she / it ... ?	- Is he your brother? هل هو أخوك؟ - Is it a book? هل هو كتاب؟
You / We / They	Are + you / we / they ... ?	- Are you ready? هل أنت مستعد؟ - Are they at school? هل هم في المدرسة؟

الإجابة القصيرة

إجابة (Yes)

Yes, I am.
Yes, he is.
Yes, she is.
Yes, it is.
Yes, we are.
Yes, they are.

إجابة لا (No)

No, I am not.
No, he isn't.
No, she isn't.
No, it isn't.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

كلمات تساعدك على التحدث في المضارع البسيط

every day	كل يوم	at night	في الليل
in the morning	في الصباح	on Monday	يوم الاثنين
in the afternoon	في بعد الظهر	on Friday	يوم الجمعة
in the evening	في المساء	usually	عادةً

: I get up every day in the morning.

أنا أستيقظ كل يوم في الصباح.

أخطاء شائعة

1 خطأ.	He are a doctor.	(خطأ)
الصواب.	He is a doctor.	(صح)
2 خطأ.	I is happy.	(خطأ)
الصواب.	I am happy.	(صح)
3 خطأ.	They is students.	(خطأ)
الصواب.	They are students.	(صح)

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 الشرح بالتفصيل

نستخدم الفعل (to be) للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين، وعن الأشياء والحيوانات في المضارع البسيط.
يتغير الفعل (to be) حسب الضمير كالتالي:

الضمير	النطق	الفعل (to be)	مثال
I	(أنا)	am	I am a student. أنا طالب.
He She It	(هو / هي / إنه) (لغير العاقل)	is	He is my brother. هو أخي. She is my sister. هي أختي. It is a cat. إنه قطة.
You We They	(أنت / أنتم / نحن / هم)	are	You are my friend. أنت صديقي. We are students. نحن طلاب. They are happy. هم سعداء.

2 الاستخدامات

نستخدم (to be) في الجمل التالية:

أولاً: للتعريف عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين	ثانياً: للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات
I am Ali. أنا علي.	It is a book. إنه كتاب.
She is my sister. هي أختي.	They are birds. هم طيور.

3 لنفي الجملة نضع (not) بعد الفعل (to be). الجملة المنفية (Negative)

الضمير	(التكوين) (التركيب)	أمثلة
I	I + am + not → I am not	I am not late. أنا لست متأخراً.
He / She / It	He / She / It + is + not → He / She / It is not	She is not tired. هي ليست متعبة. It is not a dog. إنه ليس كلباً.
You / We / They	You / We / They + are + not → You / We / They are not	We are not at home. نحن لسنا في المنزل. They are not sad. هم ليسوا حزينين.

4 جملة الاستفهام (Question)

لتحويل الجملة إلى سؤال نضع الفعل (to be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل.

الضمير	التكوين (التركيب)	أمثلة
I	Am + I ... ?	Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟ Am I happy? هل أنا سعيد؟
He / She / It	Is + he / she / it ... ?	Is he your brother? هل هو أخوك؟ Is it a book? هل هو كتاب؟
You / We / They	Are + you / we / they ... ?	Are you ready? هل أنت مستعد؟ Are they at school? هل هم في المدرسة؟

إجابة قصيرة (نعم / لا)

إجابة نعم (Yes)

Yes, I am.
Yes, he is.
Yes, she is.
Yes, it is.
Yes, you are.
Yes, we are.
Yes, they are.

إجابة لا (No)

No, I am not.
No, he isn't.
No, she isn't.
No, it isn't.
No, you aren't.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

5 ملاحظات مهمة

- نستخدم (am) فقط.
- نستخدم (is) مع (he / she / it) (لغير العاقل أيضاً).
- نستخدم (are) مع (you / we / we) .
- لا نضيف (s) أو (es) في الفعل عند استخدام (to be).

أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ I are a student. ✓ I am a student.
- ✗ She am happy. ✓ She is happy.
- ✗ We is friends. ✓ We are friends.
- ✗ He are my brother. ✓ He is my brother.

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين، وعن الأشياء والحيوانات.

في المضارع البسيط يتغير الفعل (to be) حسب الضمير كالآتي:

I → am | he / she / it → is | you / we / they → are

1 (Affirmative) الجملة المثبتة

نستخدم (to be) بدون أن نضيف أي شيء بعد الفاعل.

المعنى	أمثلة	الفعل (to be)	الضمير
• أنا علي. • أنا طالب.	• I am Ali. • I am a student.	am	I (أنا)
• هو أخي. • هي أختي. • إنه قطة.	• He is my brother. • She is my sister. • It is a cat.	is	He She It (هو / هي / إنه) (لغير العاقل)
• أنت صديقي. • نحن طلاب. • هم سعداء.	• You are my friend. • We are students. • They are happy.	are	You We They (أنت / أنتم / هم)

استخدامات (to be)

- 1 للتعريف عن أنفسنا.
I am Sara. أنا سارة.
- 2 للتحدث عن الآخرين.
He is a doctor. هو دكتور.
She is my sister. هي أختي.
- 3 للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات.
It is a book. إنه كتاب.
It is a dog. إنه كلب.
- 4 لوصف الحالة أو الصفة.
I am happy. أنا سعيد.
We are at school. نحن في المدرسة.

2 (Negative) الجملة المنفية

لنفي الجملة نضع (not) بعد الفعل (to be).

أمثلة	التكوين	الضمير
• I am not late. أنا لست متأخراً.	I + am not → I am not	I
• He is not tired. هو ليس متعباً. • إنه ليس قطة.	He / She / It + is not	He / She / It
• We are not at home. نحن لسنا في المنزل. • هم ليسوا حزينين.	You / We / They + are not	You / We / They

ملحظة مهمة

الصيغة المختصرة (contraction) الشائعة:

am not = aren't is not = isn't are not = aren't

3 (Question) جملة الاستفهام

لتحويل الجملة إلى سؤال نضع الفعل (to be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل.

أمثلة	التكوين	الضمير
• Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟ • Am I happy? هل أنا سعيد؟	Am + I ... ?	I
• Is he your brother? هل هو أخوك؟ • Is it a book? هل هو كتاب؟	Is + he / she / it ... ?	He / She / It
• Are you ready? هل أنت مستعد؟ • Are they at school? هل هم في المدرسة؟	Are + you / we / they ... ?	You / We / They

الاجابة القصيرة

إجابة نعم (Yes)	إجابة لا (No)
Yes, I am. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, you are. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, I am not. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, you aren't. No, we aren't. No, they aren't.

4 كلمات تساعدنا في استخدام (to be)

every day	كل يوم	at night	في الليل
in the morning	في الصباح	on Monday	يوم الاثنين
in the afternoon	في بعد الظهر	on Friday	يوم الجمعة
in the evening	في المساء	usually	عادة

مثال:

• I get up every day in the morning.

أنا أسيقظ كل يوم في الصباح.

• She is tired in the evening.

هي متعبة في المساء.

5

أخطاء شائعة

خطأ	الصواب
✗ I am a boy.	✓ I am a boy.
✗ She are my sister.	✓ She is my sister.
✗ He am my friend.	✓ He is my friend.
✗ They is happy.	✓ They are happy.
✗ We am students.	✓ We are students.

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 Uses (الاستخدامات)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) في المضارع البسيط في الحالات التالية:

1 للتعريف عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين:

I am Ahmed.

She is my friend, Laila.

2 للتحدث عن صفات الأشخاص والحيوانات والأشياء.

He is tall.

The book is new.

3 للتحدث عن الحالة أو الشعور.

I am happy.

They are at school.

ملاحظة هامة

- ✓ الفعل (to be) لا يأتي وحده، بل يتبعه اسم أو صفة أو حرف جر أو مكان.
- ✓ لا نستخدم (to be) مع الأفعال الأخرى.

اختصارات مهمة:

I am = I'm
He is = He's
She is = She's
You are = You're
We are = We're
They are = They're

2 Forms (الأشكال المختلفة للجملة)

Affirmative (الجملة المثبتة) (+)	Negative (الجملة المنفية) (-)	Question (جملة الاستفهام) (?)
(to be) + (الضمير) + ...	am / is / are + not + ... (الضمير)	(to be) + (الضمير) + ... ?
I am a student. أنا طالب.	I am not (I'm not) a student. أنا لست طالباً.	Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟
He is a boy. هو ولد.	He is not (He isn't) a boy. هو ليس ولداً.	Is he a boy? هل هو ولد؟
She is a girl. هي فتاة.	She is not (She isn't) a girl. هي ليست فتاة.	Is she a girl? هل هي فتاة؟
It is a cat. إنه قطة.	It is not (It isn't) a cat. إنه ليس قطة.	Is it a cat? هل إنه قطة؟
You are my friend. أنت صديقي.	You are not (You aren't) my friend. أنت لست صديقي.	Are you my friend? هل أنت صديقي؟
We are students. نحن طلاب.	We are not (We aren't) students. نحن لسنا طلاباً.	Are we students? هل نحن طلاب؟
They are happy. هم سعداء.	They are not (They aren't) happy. هم ليسوا سعداء.	Are they happy? هل هم سعداء؟

3 Short Answers (الإجابة القصيرة)

Yes, + الضمير + am / is / are.

Am I a student?	Yes, I am.	/ No, I am not.
Is he your brother?	Yes, he is.	/ No, he isn't.
Is she happy?	Yes, she is.	/ No, she isn't.
Are you ready?	Yes, I am.	/ No, I'm not.
Are we friends?	Yes, we are.	/ No, we aren't.
Are they at home?	Yes, they are.	/ No, they aren't.

Yes, + الضمير + am / is / are.

No, + الضمير + am / is / are + not.

4 Common Mistakes (أخطاء شائعة)

✗ He are my brother. (خطأ)

✓ He is my brother.

✗ She am happy. (خطأ)

✓ She is happy.

✗ They is at school. (خطأ)

✓ They are at school.

ملاحظة

تذكر أن (to be) يتغير حسب الضمير فقط.
ولا نضيف (s) أو (es).

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 More Uses (استخدامات أكثر)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) في المضارع البسيط في الحالات التالية:

1 للتحدث عن مكان الأشخاص أو الأشياء.

- The bag is on the chair. الحقيبة على الكرسي.
- My friend is in the classroom. صديقي في الفصل.

2 للتحدث عن الصفات والمشاعر.

- I am happy. أنا سعيد.
- They are kind. هم لطفاء.

3 للتحدث عن الوقت والتاريخ.

- It is Monday. إنه يوم الإثنين.
- It is nine o'clock. إنه الساعة التاسعة.

4 للتحدث عن الظروف الجوية.

- It is sunny today. إنه مشمس اليوم.
- It is cold in winter. إنه بارد في الشتاء.

ملاحظات مهمة

✓ لا نضيف (s) أو (es)

(is / am / are)

✓ الفعل (to be) لا يأتي

إلا في شكلين:

(am - is - are)

✓ نستخدم (is) مع المفرد

(he / she / it)

✓ نستخدم (are) مع الجمع

(you / we / they)

2 Forms with Examples (تكوين الجملة مع أمثلة)

الاستخدام	الجملة المثبتة Affirmative (+)	الجملة المنفية Negative (-)	جملة الاستفهام Question (?)	الجواب القصير Short Answer
مع I	I am a pupil. أنا تلميذ.	I am not a pupil. أنا لست تلميذاً.	Am I a pupil ? هل أنا تلميذ ؟	Yes, I am. No, I am not. نعم، أنا. لا، لست!
مع he / she / it	She is my sister. هي أختي.	She is not my sister. هي ليست أختي.	Is she my sister ? هل هي أختي ؟	Yes, she is. No, she isn't. نعم، هي! لا، ليست.
مع you / we / they	They are my friends. هم أصدقائي.	They are not my friends. هم ليسوا أصدقائي.	Are they my friends ? هل هم أصدقائي ؟	Yes, they are. No, they aren't. نعم، هم. لا، ليسوا.

3 Word Order (ترتيب الكلمات)

ترتيب كلمات جملة جملة (to be) في الجملة المثبتة يكون كالتالي:

باقي الجملة + (to be) + (Subject) الفاعل

I + am + happy.

أمثلة جمل مثبتة (+)

- I am tall.
- He is a doctor.
- She is a teacher.
- It is a cat.
- You are my friend.
- We are at school.
- They are students.

أمثلة جمل منفية (-)

- I am not late.
- He is not tired.
- She is not at home.
- It is not a dog.
- You are not sad.
- We are not in the park.
- They are not hungry.

أمثلة جمل استفهامية (?)

- Am I happy?
- Is he a pilot?
- Is she at home?
- Is it a book?
- Are you ready?
- Are we in the classroom?
- Are they friends?

نصائح تذكّر

★ انظر إلى الفاعل أولاً،
ثم اختر الشكل الصحيح
من (am / is / are).

★ عند الإجابة، استخدم
نفس الفاعل في الجواب
القصير.

★ التدريب المستمر
يجعلك تتقن القاعدة
بسهولة.

4 Quick Practice (تدريب سريع)

اختر الكلمة الصحيحة:

- I _____ from Egypt. (am - is - are)
- My mother _____ a nurse. (am - is - are)
- We _____ in the classroom. (am - is - are)
- It _____ a car. (am - is - are)
- He _____ my brother. (am - is - are)
- They _____ happy. (am - is - are)
- You _____ my friend. (am - is - are)
- I _____ seven years old. (am - is - are)

الإجابات

- 1) am
- 2) is
- 3) are
- 4) is
- 5) is
- 6) are
- 7) are
- 8) am

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 Time Expressions (كلمات تدل على الزمن)

نستخدم المضارع البسيط (to be) مع الكلمات الآتية:

• every day	كل يوم
• in the morning	في الصباح
• in the afternoon	في بعد الظهر
• in the evening	في المساء
• at night	في الليل
• on Monday	يوم الإثنين
• on Friday	يوم الجمعة
• on the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع
• usually	عادة
• always	دائماً
• sometimes	أحياناً
• never	أبداً

2 Spelling of the Verb (to be)

إملاء الفعل (to be)

• I → am

نضع (am) مع الضمير I فقط.

• He / She / It → is

نضع (is) مع الضمانر المفردة:

(هو ، لائل - (هي) she - (لغير العاقل) .

• You / We / They → are

نضع (are) مع الضمانر:

(لخم / أنتم) we - (نحن) - (أنت هم) .

4 Short Notes (ملاحظات سريعة)

✓ الفعل (to be) مهم جداً لأنه يُستخدم في كل مكان.
ونستخدمه لتعريف أنفسنا، وللتحدث عن الآخرين،
وللتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات، وللوصف.

✓ في الجملة المثبتة يأتي (to be) بين الفاعل
ويأتي الجملة.

I am a student.
↓ ↓ ↓
الفاعل (to be) باقي الجملة

✓ نستخدم (is) مع he / she / it لأنها مفردة.
ونستخدم (are) مع you / we / they لأنها جمع.

✓ عند الإجابة القصيرة تكرر نفس الفعل (to be) .

Is he happy? Yes, he is.
Are they at school? No, they aren't.

3 Common Mistakes (أخطاء شائعة)

✗ I is a student. الخطأ: استخدام (is) مع I .	✓ I am a student. الصواب: نستخدم (am) مع I .
✗ He are my brother. الخطأ: نستخدم (are) مع He .	✓ He is my brother. الصواب: نستخدم (is) مع He .
✗ They is happy. الخطأ: نستخدم (is) مع They .	✓ They are happy. الصواب: نستخدم (are) مع They .
✗ You am a teacher. الخطأ: نستخدم (am) مع You .	✓ You are a teacher. الصواب: نستخدم (are) مع You .
✗ She are my sister. الخطأ: نستخدم (are) مع She .	✓ She is my sister. الصواب: نستخدم (is) مع She .

5 Question Words with (to be) (أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام مع (to be))

كلمة الاستفهام	الاستخدام	مثال	إجابة قصيرة
Who (من)	للسؤال عن شخص	Who is your teacher?	He is.
Where (أين)	للسؤال عن مكان	Where are you from?	I am from Egypt.
When (متى)	للسؤال عن وقت	When is your birthday?	It is in May.
What (ماذا / ما)	للسؤال عن شيء	What is this?	It is a book.
Why (لماذا)	للسؤال عن السبب	Why are you late?	Because I missed the bus.
How (كيف)	للسؤال عن الحال أو الطريقة	How are you today?	I am fine, thank you.

6 Quick Practice (تدريب سريع)

اكتب كلمة الفعل المناسبة: (am - is - are)

- 1 I _____ from Luxor.
2 He _____ my cousin.
3 We _____ at school.
4 It _____ a pen.
5 They _____ my friends.
6 She _____ eight years old.
7 You _____ a good student.
8 I _____ happy today.

إجابة سريعة

- 1) am 2) is 3) are 4) is
5) are 6) is 7) are 8) am

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 The Verb (to be) in Sentences الفعل (to be) في الجمل

نستخدم الفعل (to be) في المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين وعن الأشياء والحيوانات، كما نستخدمه لوصف الصفات والحالة والمكان والزمان.

شرح	مثال	الاستخدام
نستخدم (am) مع الضمير (I)	I am Omar. I am a student.	للتعريف عن أنفسنا (من نحن)
نستخدم (is) مع (he / she / it)	He is tall. She is my sister.	للتحدث عن الآخرين (صفات الأشخاص)
نستخدم (are) مع (you / we / they)	We are students. They are happy.	للتحدث عن أكثر من شخص (جمع)
نستخدم (is) مع (it) للأشياء والحيوانات.	It is a book. The cat is black.	للتحدث عن الأشياء والحيوانات
نستخدم (to be) لوصف الحالة أو الشعور.	I am tired. They are excited.	لوصف الحالة أو الشعور
نستخدم (is / are) للتحدث عن مكان وجود شيء.	The keys are on the table. The book is in the bag.	للتحدث عن المكان
نستخدم (is) مع الوقت أو اليوم أو التاريخ.	It is Sunday. It is 6 o'clock.	للتحدث عن الوقت والزمن

ملاحظات مهمة

✓ الفعل (to be) من الأفعال المهمة جداً في اللغة الانجليزية.

✓ لا نضيف (s) أو (es) مع (to be).

✓ نستخدم (is) مع المفرد (he / she / it)

✓ نستخدم (are) مع الجمع (you / we / they)

✓ بعد الفعل (to be) يأتي المبتدأ مباشرة.

اختصارات مهمة

I am = I'm

He is = He's

She is = She's

It is = It's

We are = We're

They are = They're

2 Sentences (Forms) تكوين الجمل

Affirmative (الجملة المثبتة) (+)	Negative (الجملة المنفية) (-)	Question (جملة الاستفهام) (?)
الضمير + (to be) + باقي الجملة • I am a teacher. • He is my brother. • She is a doctor. • It is a pen. • You are my friend. • We are in the classroom. • They are good students.	الضمير + (to be) + (to be) + باقي الجملة • I am not (I'm not) a teacher. • He is not (He isn't) my brother. • She is not (She isn't) a doctor. • It is not (It isn't) a pen. • You are not (You aren't) my friend. • We are not (We aren't) in the classroom. • They are not (They aren't) good students.	؟ + الجملة + الضمير + (to be) • Am I a teacher? • Is he my brother? • Is she a doctor? • Is it a pen? • Are you my friend? • Are we in the classroom? • Are they good students?

3 Short Answers (الإجابة القصيرة)

نحجب بـ (Yes, + الضمير + to be) أو (No, + الضمير + to be)

إجابة نعم (Yes)	إجابة لا (No)
• Yes, I am.	• No, I am not.
• Yes, he is.	• No, he isn't.
• Yes, she is.	• No, she isn't.
• Yes, it is.	• No, it isn't.
• Yes, we are.	• No, we aren't.
• Yes, you are.	• No, you aren't.
• Yes, they are.	• No, they aren't.

4 Common Situations (مواقف شائعة)

★ At school	في المدرسة
★ At home	في المنزل
★ On the table	على الطاولة
★ In the classroom	في الفصل
★ In the park	في الحديقة
★ In the morning	في الصباح
★ In the evening	في المساء

5 Let's Practice (تدرب معنا)

A Choose the correct answer:

- I (am - is - are) a student.
- He (am - is - are) my brother.
- She (am - is - are) happy.
- We (am - is - are) friends.
- They (am - is - are) in the park.
- It (am - is - are) a cat.
- You (am - is - are) my teacher.
- The book (am - is - are) on the table.

B Make negative sentences:

- I am a boy. →
- She is my sister. →
- We are at school. →
- They are good students. →
- It is a bird. →

C Answer the questions:

- Am I a student?
- Is he your friend?
- Is she a teacher?
- Are we in the park?
- Are they happy?

Present Simple (Verb to Be)

المضارع البسيط (الفعل يكون)

1 Meaning and Use (المعنى و الاستخدام)

نستخدم الفعل (to be) في المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن:

- التعريف عن أنفسنا وعن الآخرين.
- صفات الأشخاص والحيوانات والأشياء.
- مكان وجود الأشياء.
- الوقت واليوم والتاريخ والحالة والمشاعر.

أمثلة Examples

- I am Ahmed. (للتعريف عن النفس)
- She is kind. (لوصف صفة)
- The book is on the table. (للتحدث عن مكان)
- It is Monday. (للتحدث عن الوقت)
- They are happy. (لوصف الحالة أو الشعور)

2 The Verb (to be)

تصريف الفعل (to be)

الضمير	الفعل (to be)	المعنى
أنا	am	I
هو	is	He
هي	is	She
(لغير العاقل) (هو / هي / إنه)	is	It
أنت / أنتم	are	You
نحن	are	We
هم	are	They

ملاحظات مهمة

- ✓ (I) مع الضمير (I) .
- ✓ (is) مع (he / she) .
- ✓ (are) مع (you / we / they) .
- ✓ لا نضيف (s) أو (es) مع الفعل (to be) .
- ✓ الفعل (to be) لا يأتي إلا في أشكاله الثلاثة: (am - is - are) .

3 Forms in Sentences (التكوين من حيث الشكل)

جملة السؤال (?) Question	الجملة المنفية (-) Negative	الجملة المثبتة (+) Affirmative
(to be) + الضمير + باقي الجملة ؟	الضمير + (to be) + not + باقي الجملة	الضمير + (to be) + باقي الجملة
I Am I a student? هل أنا طالب؟	I am not a student. أنا لست طالباً.	I am a student. أنا طالب.
He / She / It Is he a doctor? هل هو دكتور؟	He is not a doctor. هو ليس دكتوراً.	He is a doctor. هو دكتور.
You Are you happy? هل أنت سعيد؟	You are not happy. أنت لست سعيداً.	You are happy. أنت سعيد.
We Are we friends? هل نحن أصدقاء؟	We are not friends. نحن لسنا أصدقاء.	We are friends. نحن أصدقاء.
They Are they at home? هل هم في المنزل؟	They are not at home. هم ليسوا في المنزل.	They are at home. هم في المنزل.

اختصارات مهمة

I am = I'm
He is = He's
She is = She's
It is = It's
You are = You're
We are = We're
They are = They're

تنبيه مهم

عند الإجابة القصيرة
نستخدم نفس الفعل (to be)
ولا نكرر الضمير.
Is she kind?
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

4 Spelling Rules (قواعد إملائية)

- لا نضيف (s) أو (es) في نهاية الفعل (to be) .
- نكتب (I am) ولا نكتب (I 'm) في البداية الرسمية للجملة.
- (it 's) نستخدم (it 's) في الكتابة غير الرسمية.

5 Short Answers (الإجابة القصيرة)

جواب بنعم (Yes)	جواب بلا (No)
Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

6 Common Time Expressions (كلمات تدل على الزمن)

- every day
- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- at night
- on Monday
- on Friday
- on the weekend
- usually
- always
- sometimes
- never
- today

7 Practice Time (وقت التدريب)

A Choose the correct answer:

- I (am - is - are) from Egypt.
- She (am - is - are) my sister.
- They (am - is - are) students.
- It (am - is - are) a cat.
- We (am - is - are) at school.
- He (am - is - are) tired.
- You (am - is - are) my friend.
- The book (am - is - are) new.

B Make negative sentences:

- I am a boy. → _____
- She is a teacher. → _____
- They are happy. → _____
- It is on the chair. → _____
- We are students. → _____

C Answer the questions:

- Are you a student?
- Is he your brother?
- Are they at home?
- Is the cat black?
- Are we friends?

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Introduction (مقدمة)

في هذه الوحدة سنتعلم صفات الملكية، وهي كلمات نستخدمها لنقول إن شيئاً ما يخص شخصاً ما.
صفات الملكية دائماً تأتي قبل الاسم الذي نملكه، ولا نستخدمها أبداً بمفردها.

This is **my** book.

هذا كتابي.

2 Possessive Adjectives (ضمائر الملكية)

مثال Example	المعني Meaning	صفة الملكية Possessive Adjective	ضمير الفاعل Subject Pronoun
This is my pen. هذا قلمي.	خاصتي / لي	my	I
This is his bag. هذه حقيبته.	خاصته / له	his	he
This is her dress. هذا فستانها.	خاصتها / لها	her	she
This is its tail. هذه ذيله.	خاصته (لغير العاقل)	its	it
This is your school. هذه مدرستك.	خاصتك / لكم	your	you
This is our classroom. هذه فصلنا.	خاصتنا / لنا	our	we
This is their house. هذا بيتهم.	خاصتهم / لهم	their	they

3 How We Use Them (كيف نستخدمها)

نستخدم صفات الملكية قبل الاسم لنقول إن شيئاً ما يخص شخصاً ما.

أمثلة :

- This is **my** brother. هذا أخي.
- She has **her** doll. لديها دميتها.
- He is in **his** room. هو في غرفته.
- We love **our** family. نحن نحب عائلتنا.
- They play with **their** toys. هم يلعبون بألعابهم.

★ ملاحظات مهمة

- صفات الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم المملوك.
my book (✓) / book my (✗)
- لا نضع " مع صفات الملكية.
his bag (✓) / his's bag (✗)
- نستخدم تندي فقط لغير العاقل (للحيوان أو الشيء)
The cat is sleeping in **its** bed.
القط ينام في سريره.

4 More Examples (أمثلة أكثر)

- This is **my** mother. هذه أمي.
- He is **my** friend. هو صديقي.
- That is **his** jacket. تلك ستريته.
- This is **her** cat. هذه قطتها.
- She has **her** book. لديها كتابها.
- The bird is in **its** cage. العصفور في قفصه.
- Is this **your** pencil? هل هذه قلمك؟
- We do **our** homework. نحن نعمل واجبنا.
- They clean **their** room. هم ينظفون غرفتهم.

تذكّر جيداً

صفة الملكية = تقول لي من يملك الشيء.

my	→	I	→	لي
his	→	he	→	له
her	→	she	→	لها
its	→	it (لغير العاقل)	→	له / لها (لغير العاقل)
your	→	you	→	لك / لكم
our	→	we	→	لنا
their	→	they	→	لهم

Homework (واجب منزلي)

اكتب 5 جمل عن عائلتك أو أغراضك باستخدام صفات الملكية.

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 What Are They? (ما هي)

صفات الملكية هي كلمات نستخدمها قبل الاسم لنقول إن هذا الشيء يخص شخصاً معيناً.
نستخدمها دائماً مع اسم (شخص ، حيوان ، مكان ، أو شيء) .

مثال:

This is **my** brother.

هذا هو أخي.

تذكر

- صفات الملكية تأتي قبل الاسم.
- لا تأتي وحدها بدون اسم.
- بعد صفة الملكية نضع اسماً.

my + brother

صفة ملكية حقيقي

اسم

2 Using My / His / Her (لسنـ / my / his / her استخدام)

المعنى	أمثلة	الاستخدام	صفة الملكية
كتابي هذا. حقيقتي حمراء. أنا أحب عائلتي.	- This is my book. My bag is red. - I love my family.	نستخدم (my) للحديث عن شيء يخص المتكلم (أنا) .	my
هذا قلمه. والده طبيب. أحب سيارته.	- This is his pen. His father is a doctor. - I like his car.	نستخدم (his) للحديث عن شيء يخص مذكر (هو) .	his
هذه دميتها. والدتها طيبة. أنا أساعدها.	- This is her doll. Her mother is kind. - I help her.	نستخدم (her) للحديث عن شيء يخص مؤنث (هي) .	her

3 More Examples (أمثلة أكثر)

- This is **my** school. هذه مدرستي.
- He has **his** camera. لديه كاميرته.
- She has **her** laptop. لديها حاسوبها.
- My** uncle is a teacher. عمي معلم.
- His** house is big. منزله كبير.
- Her** cat is white. قطعتها بيضاء.
- I see **my** friend. أرى صديقي.
- He is with **his** brother. هو مع أخيه.
- She is with **her** sister. هي مع أختها.

4 Let's Compare (لنقارن)

مثال	صفة الملكية (خاصتي)	ضمير الفاعل (من ؟)
I have a pen. This is my pen.	my	I
He has a ball. This is his ball.	his	he
She has a book. This is her book.	her	she
You have a bag. This is your bag.	your	you
We have a room. This is our room.	our	we
They have a car. This is their car.	their	they

5 Important Notes (ملاحظات مهمة)

- صفة الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم.
- (✓) This is **my** book.
(✗) My book is this.
- لا نستخدم الصفات مع الفعل.
- (✗) **My** is book.
(✓) My book is nice.
- نستخدم (his) للمذكر فقط.
- (✗) **Her** brother is here.
(✓) **His** brother is here.
- نستخدم (her) للمؤنث فقط.
- (✗) **His** sister is kind.
(✓) **Her** sister is kind.

6 Quick Practice (تدريب سريع)

A - Choose the correct answer:

- This is (my / his / her) bag.
- He has (my / his / her) toy.
- She is reading (his / her / my) book.
- I see (my / his / her) father.
- They love (our / their / her) school.

B - Fill in the blanks:

- This is _____ (I) ruler.
- He has _____ (he) bike.
- She has _____ (she) doll.
- We have _____ (we) house.
- They have _____ (they) cat.

C - Write the correct word:

- _____ pen. هذا قلم أبي. _____ bag. هذه حقائب ثائي.
- _____ book. هذه ثنية أمي. _____ room. لديهم غرفة.

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Subject Pronouns vs Possessive Adjectives (الضمير الشخصي و صفة الملكية)

من المهم أن نعرف الفرق بين الضمير الشخصي (Subject Pronoun) وصفة الملكية (Possessive Adjective).

ضمير الفاعل (Subject Pronoun) نستخدمه للحديث عن الشخص نفسه	مثال	صفة الملكية (Possessive Adjective) نستخدمها قبل الاسم لنعرف أن الشيء يخص شخصاً معيناً	مثال
I (أنا)	I am a student. أنا طالب.	my (خاصته / لي)	This is my book. هذا كتابي.
he (هو)	He is happy. هو سعيد.	his (خاصته / له)	This is his pen. هذه قلمه.
she (هي)	She is my sister. هي أختي.	her (خاصتها / لها)	This is her dress. هذه فستانها.
it (هو / هي / غير العاقل)	It is a cat. هو (قط).	its (خاصته / لغير العاقل)	This is its tail. هذه ذيله.
you (أنت / أنتم)	You are my friend. أنت صديقي.	your (خاصتك / لكم)	This is your pencil. هذه قلمك.
we (نحن)	We are students. نحن طلاب.	our (خاصتنا / لنا)	This is our classroom. هذه صفنا.
they (هم)	They are kind. هم لطفاء.	their (خاصتهم / لهم)	This is their house. هذا بيتهم.

2 How to Use Possessive Adjectives (كيف نستخدم صفات الملكية)

نضع صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة لتوضح أن هذا الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً.

Possessive Adjective (صفة الملكية) + Noun (الاسم) = The Noun Belongs to Someone. (الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً)

- This is my brother. - هذا أخي
- I love my family. - أنا أحب عائلتي
- She has her book. - لديها كتابها
- You have your pencil. - لديك قلمك
- He wears his uniform. - يرتدي زيّه
- We clean our room. - نحن ننظف غرفتنا
- They play with their ball. - هم يلعبون بكرةهم
- The bird is in its cage. - العصفور في قفصه

3 Important Notes (ملاحظات مهمة)

صفة الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم.

1 ✓ This is my bag. ✗ This is bag my.

2 لا نستخدم ('s) مع صفات الملكية.

✓ This is his car. ✗ This is his's car.

3 نستخدم (its) لغير العاقل فقط.

✓ The tree has its leaves.

The tree has it leaves.

4 (their) نستخدم للجمع فقط (أكثر من واحد).

✓ They are their friends.

✗ He is their friend.

4 Compare and Remember (قارن وتذكر)

Person (الشخص)	Subject Pronoun (ضمير الفاعل)	Possessive Adjective (صفة الملكية)	Meaning (المعنى)
أنا	I	my	خاصتي / لي
هو	he	his	خاصته / له
هي	she	her	خاصتها / لها
(هو / هي / لغير العاقل)	it	its	(خاصته / لغير العاقل)
أنت / أنتم	you	your	خاصتك / لكم
نحن	we	our	خاصتنا / لنا
هم	they	their	خاصتهم / لهم

5 Quick Check (تدريب سريع)

Choose the correct word : (اختر الكلمة الصحيحة)

- This is (my / his / her) brother.
- She has (my / her / his) doll.
- He is in (their / his / our) room.
- We love (our / her / its) school.
- The cat is washing (its / it / her) face.
- You have (your / my / his) book.
- They are playing with (her / their / his) toys.
- This is (my / its / our) house.
- I like (their / my / your) dog.
- The tree has (it / its / her) apples.



تذكر
ضع صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة.
ولا تنسى أن تختار الصفة المناسبة
للشخص الصحيح.

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Grammar

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Where Do We Use Them? (متى نستخدم صفات الملكية؟)

نستخدم صفات الملكية قبل الأسماء (الأشياء أو الأشخاص أو الأماكن) لوضح أن هذا الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً.

أمثلة Examples

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| • This is my father. | هذا أبي. | • I love my family. | أنا أحب عائلتي. |
| • Her bag is new. | حققيتها جديدة. | • Your pencil is here. | قلمك هنا. |
| • His room is small. | غرفته صغيرة. | • Their house is beautiful. | بيتهم جميل. |
| • Our school is big. | مدرستنا كبيرة. | • We clean our classroom. | نحن ننظف فصلنا. |

2 With Family Members (مع أفراد الأسرة)

نستخدم صفات الملكية مع أفراد الأسرة لنعرف أن هذا الفرد يخصنا أو يخص غيرنا.

my (خاصتي / لي)	his (خاصته / له)	her (خاصتها / لها)
• This is my mother.	• This is his father.	• This is her mother.
• My father is a teacher.	• His mother is kind.	• Her father is a doctor.
• I love my sister.	• He loves his family.	• She loves her family.
• My brother is tall.	• His sister is smart.	• Her brother is young.
• This is my uncle.	• This is his uncle.	• This is her uncle.
• My aunt is kind.	• His aunt is nice.	• Her aunt is kind.
• I help my grandmother.	• He helps his grandfather.	• She helps her grandfather.
• My family is small.	• His family is big.	• Her family is happy.

3 With Things and Places (مع الأشياء والأماكن)

نستخدم صفات الملكية للتحدث عن الأشياء التي نملكها أو الأماكن التي ننتمي إليها.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| • This is my book. | هذا كتابي. | • Our classroom is clean. | فصلنا نظيف. |
| • My bag is blue. | حققيتي زرقاء. | • Your chair is broken. | كرسيك مكسور. |
| • His car is fast. | سيارته سريعة. | • Their garden is big. | حديقتهم كبيرة. |
| • Her doll is beautiful. | دميتها جميلة. | • This is our school. | هذه مدرستنا. |

4 Important Notes (ملاحظات مهمة)

- صفة الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم مباشرة.
My book (✓) / Book my (✗)
- لا نستخدم ('s) مع صفات الملكية.
His book (✓) / His's book (✗)
- نستخدم (its) لغير العاقل فقط (للحيوانات أو الأشياء).
The cat is washing **its** face.
القط يغسل وجهه.
- نستخدم (their) للجمع (أكثر من واحد).
They are **their** friends.
هم أصدقاؤهم.

5 Common Examples (أمثلة شائعة)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| • This is my pen. | هذا قلمي. | • My room is tidy. | غرفتي مرتبة. |
| • I like my school. | أنا أحب مدرستي. | • His bike is red. | دراجته حمراء. |
| • He plays with his ball. | هو يلعب بكرته. | • Her dress is new. | فستانها جديد. |
| • She has her book. | لديها كتابها. | • Our teacher is kind. | معلمنا طيب. |
| • We do our homework. | نحن نعمل واجباتنا. | • Your bag is heavy. | حقبيتك ثقيلة. |
| • You have your pencil. | لديك قلمك. | • Their house is big. | بيتهم كبير. |
| • They play with their toys. | هم يلعبون بألعابهم. | | |



تساعدنا صفات الملكية على التحدث عن الأشياء والأشخاص والأماكن التي تخصنا أو تخص غيرنا بطريقة سهلة وواضحة.
تذكر دائماً : صفة الملكية + الاسم = الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً.

1 What Are Possessive Adjectives? (ما هي صفات الملكية؟)

صفات الملكية هي كلمات نستخدمها قبل الاسم لنعرف أن يخص شخصاً معيناً.
تأتي صفات الملكية قبل الاسم دائماً.

مثال:

This is **my** book.

هذا هو كتابي.

2 List of Possessive Adjectives (قائمة صفات الملكية)

المعنى	صفة الملكية (Possessive Adjective)	ضمير الفاعل (Subject Pronoun)
خاصتي / لي	my	I
خاصته / له	his	he
خاصتها / لها	her	she
خاصته (لغير العاقل)	its	it
خاصتك / لك	your	you
خاصتنا / لنا	our	we
خاصتهم / لهم	their	they

4 Important Notes (ملاحظات مهمة)

- تأتي صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة.
This is **my** book. (✓) This is book **my**. (✗)
- لا نستخدم ('s) مع صفات الملكية.
His book (✓) His's book (✗)
- نستخدم (its) فقط لغير العاقل (الحيوانات أو الأشياء).
The dog wags **its** tail. (✓)
The dog wags **it's** tail. (✗)
- نستخدم (their) للجمع (أكثر من واحد).
They are **their** brothers. (✓)
They are **their's** brothers. (✗)

5 Common Mistakes (أخطاء شائعة)

الخطأ	التصحيح الصحيح ✓	الجملة الخطأ ✗
وضع علامة ('s) مع صفة الملكية (his).	This is his pen.	This is his's pen.
وضع علامة ('s) مع صفة الملكية (her).	She has her book.	She has her's book.
وضع علامة ('s) مع صفة الملكية (their).	This is their house.	This is their's house.
استخدام ('s) مع غير العاقل.	The cat licks its paw.	The cat licks it's paw.
خطأ في اختيار صفة الملكية المناسبة.	Your bag is heavy.	My bag is heavy.
استخدام (my) بدل (his).	He has his car.	He has my car.

6 Quick Practice (تدريب سريع)

A Choose the correct answer:

- This is (my / his / her) book.
- She has (my / her / his) doll.
- He loves (our / their / his) family.
- The bird is in (its / it's / his) cage.
- You have (your / my / his) pencil.
- They are (we / our / their) classmates.

B Fill in the blanks:

- This is _____ (I) house.
- He has _____ (he) bike.
- She loves _____ (she) cat.
- We clean _____ (we) room.
- They are _____ (they) friends.

C Write the correct word:

- هذا كتابي.
- لديه سيارته.
- نحن نحب عائلتنا.
- لديهم غرفة جميلة.
- قطنا صغير.



تذكر دائماً : صفة الملكية + الاسم = اسم يخص شخصاً معيناً.
تدرب كثيراً وستصبح مميّزاً في استخدام صفات الملكية.

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Grammar

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Forming Sentences with Possessive Adjectives (تكوين جمل باستخدام صفات الملكية)

نضع صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة لتوضح أن هذا الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً.

Possessive Adjective (صفة الملكية) + Noun (الاسم) = The Noun Belongs to Someone. (الاسم يخص شخصاً معيناً)

Examples أمثلة

Possessive Adjective (صفة الملكية)	Noun (الاسم)	Sentence (الجملة)	Meaning (المعنى)
my	+ book	This is my book.	هذا هو كتابي.
his	+ pen	This is his pen.	هذه قلمه.
her	+ dress	This is her dress.	هذه فستانها.
its	+ tail	This is its tail.	هذه ذيله.
your	+ bag	This is your bag.	هذه حقبتك.
our	+ classroom	This is our classroom.	هذه فصلنا.
their	+ house	This is their house.	هذا بيتهم.

2 Step-by-Step: How to Form a Sentence (خطوة بخطوة لتكوين جملة)

- Step 1** Choose the person. اختر الشخص.
(I - he - she - it - you - we - they)
- Step 2** Use the correct possessive adjective. استخدم صفة الملكية المناسبة.
(my - his - her - its - your - our - their)
- Step 3** Choose a noun. اختر الاسم.
(book - pen - bag - room - cat - ...)
- Step 4** Put the possessive adjective before the noun. ضع صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة.
Then read your sentence. ثم اقرأ جملتك.

مثال

I → my → book → This is my book.
الشخص صفة الملكية الاسم الجملة

4 Useful Tips (نصائح مفيدة)

- ★ اصفة الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم.
- ★ لا نستخدم ('s) مع صفات الملكية.
- ★ نستخدم (its) فقط لغير العاقل (الأشياء أو الحيوانات).
- ★ نستخدم (their) للجمع (أكثر من واحد).

3 More Examples (أمثلة أكثر)

- This is my father. - هذا أبي.
- He has his car. - لديه سيارته.
- She loves her mother. - هي تحب أمها.
- My brother is tall. - أخي طويل.
- We love our school. - نحن نحب مدرستنا.
- You have your pencil. - لديك قلمك.
- They play with their toys. - هم يلعبون بألعابهم.
- I see my friend. - أرى صديقي.
- She has her book. - لديها كتابها.
- Our teacher is kind. - معلمنا طيب.
- Their room is clean. - غرفتهم نظيفة.
- His father is a doctor. - أبوه طبيب.

5 Practice Time (تدريب سريع)

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences :
رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة :

1. my - book - This - is - .
2. his - pen - This - is - .
3. her - dress - This - is - .
4. our - classroom - This - is - .
5. their - house - This - is - .



تذكر دائماً : صفة الملكية + قبل الاسم مباشرة + توضح الملكية.
تدرب أكثر لتصبح مميّزاً في استخدام صفات الملكية.

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Grammar

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Choose the correct answer : (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

- 1 This is (my - his - her) book.
- 2 He has (my - his - her) car.
- 3 She loves (her - my - our) family.
- 4 We clean (our - their - his) classroom.
- 5 You have (your - my - his) pen.
- 6 They play with (their - her - his) toys.
- 7 This is (its - her - his) tail.
- 8 I love (my - your - his) mother.
- 9 The cat licks (its - their - our) paw.
- 10 This is (their - our - my) house.
- 11 (My - His - Her) bag is red.
- 12 (Our - Her - Their) teacher is kind.
- 13 He goes to school with (his - my - her) brother.
- 14 (Your - My - Our) house is big.
- 15 The bird is in (its - my - our) cage.
- 16 She has (her - his - their) doll.
- 17 (Their - Our - My) garden is beautiful.
- 18 I see (my - your - his) friend.
- 19 This is not (my - his - her) pencil.
- 20 (Its - Their - Her) room is small.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective : (أكمل الجمل التالية بصفة الملكية المناسبة)

- 1 This is mother.
- 2 He has book.
- 3 We love school.
- 4 She has bike.
- 5 You have bag.
- 6 They play with friends.
- 7 I like teacher.
- 8 The dog wags tail.
- 9 He is with father.
- 10 This is house.
- 11 She loves brother.
- 12 We clean classroom.
- 13 He wears uniform.
- 14 This is new doll.
- 15 You and sister are happy.
- 16 The cat drinks milk.
- 17 I see friend at school.
- 18 She has room.
- 19 This is car.
- 20 They live in village.

3 Correct the underlined words : (صحح الكلمة التي تحتها خط)

- 1 This is his mother.
- 2 She has my bag.
- 3 We love their school.
- 4 He is with her brother.
- 5 I see our friend.
- 6 They clean his classroom.
- 7 This is my sister.
- 8 The bird in he cage.

4 Match (A) with (B) : (وصل من A بما يناسبه من العمود B)

- | A | B |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 This is | () its paw. |
| 2 He has | () my family. |
| 3 She loves | () our room. |
| 4 We clean | () their toys. |
| 5 You have | () his book. |
| 6 They play with | () your pen. |
| 7 I like | () my sister. |
| 8 The cat licks | () her dress. |

5 Write complete sentences : (اكتب جملًا كاملة باستخدام الكلمة المعطاة)

- 1 (my - father)
- 2 (his - bike)
- 3 (her - doll)
- 4 (our - classroom)
- 5 (their - house)
- 6 (your - pencil)



TIP

صفات الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم مباشرة وتساعدنا على توضيح أن الشيء يخص شخصاً معيناً.
مثل: (هذا هو كتابي) his is my book.

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Grammar

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Translate into English : (ترجم إلى الإنجليزية)

- هذا هو أبي .
- غرفته صغيرة.
- أحب أمي كثيراً.
- لديه سيارة جديدة.
- فستانها جميل.
- مدرستنا كبيرة.
- قلمك هنا.
- بيتهم جميل.
- نحن نحب أصدقائنا.
- هذا هو كلب أخي.

2 Translate into Arabic : (ترجم إلى العربية)

- This is my bag.
- He has his book.
- She loves her family.
- Our classroom is clean.
- They play with their toys.
- You have your pencil.
- I like my teacher.
- This is our school.
- His father is a doctor.
- Her room is tidy.

3 Rearrange the words to make correct sentences : (رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة)

- book - This - is - my - .
- has - He - his - car - .
- loves - her - She - mother - .
- clean - We - our - classroom - .
- play - They - with - their - friends - .
- is - your - bag - This - .
- father - His - is - kind - .
- like - I - my - school - .
- house - Their - is - big - .
- pen - You - have - your - .

4 Write the correct form : (ضع صفة الملكية الصحيحة)

- This is (my - his - her) sister.
- He has (my - his - our) ball.
- She loves (her - his - our) family.
- We clean (our - their - his) room.
- They play with (their - your - my) toys.
- This is (its - her - his) tail.
- You have (my - your - our) book.
- I help (her - his - my) mother.

5 Choose the correct answer : (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

- This is book. (my - his - her)
- He has pencil. (her - his - our)
- classroom is big. (Our - Their - My)
- She loves mother. (his - her - my)
- You have doll. (your - his - their)
- They are friends. (my - our - their)
- This is car. (her - his - its)
- I like teacher. (my - your - our)

6 Read and complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective : (اقرأ وأكمل باستخدام صفة الملكية المناسبة)

- (1) This is Ahmed. This is father. father is a teacher.
- (2) This is Laila. This is mother. mother is kind.
- (3) They are my friends. This is school. school is clean and big.
- (4) I have a cat. This is cat. cat is white.
- (5) You have a new bike. This is bike. bike is fast.
- (6) He has a room. This is room. room is small.



تذكر :

نضع صفة الملكية قبل

الاسم مباشرة .

مثال : This is my pen.



TIP

صفات الملكية تجعل الكلام أوضح وأقرب للمعنى لأنها تربط الشيء بصاحبه.

مراجعة شاملة على الوحدة الثانية
Comprehensive Revision on Unit 2

1 Choose the correct answer : (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

1. This is (my - his - her) brother.
2. She has (her - his - our) doll.
3. We clean (our - their - his) classroom.
4. You have (your - my - his) pencil.
5. They love (their - her - our) family.
6. This is (its - her - his) tail.
7. I like (my - your - our) new bike.
8. He plays with (his - her - their) toys.
9. This is (their - our - my) school.
10. The cat licks (its - her - his) paw.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective :
(أكمل الجمل التالية بصفة الملكية المناسبة)

1. This is mother.
2. He has book.
3. She loves father.
4. We clean room.
5. You have ball.
6. They are friends.
7. I see teacher.
8. This is new car.
9. He is with family.
10. The dog wags tail.

3 Correct the underlined words : (صحح الكلمات التي تحتها خط)

1. This is his sister.
2. She has my bike.
3. We love their father.
4. He is with her mother.
5. They clean our classroom.
6. This is your pen.
7. I see his friend.
8. She plays with my toys.
9. The bird in her cage.
10. This is our house.

4 Match (A) with (B) : (وصل من العمود A بما يناسبه من العمود B)

A

B

1. This is () its paw.
2. He has () our classroom.
3. She loves () your book.
4. We clean () my teacher.
5. You have () his father.
6. They are () their toys.
7. I like () her mother.
8. The cat licks () our friends.
9. His () a new shirt.
10. Their () her bike.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences :
(رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة)

1. my - is - This - book - .
2. he - his - has - car - .
3. she - her - loves - family - .
4. our - We - clean - classroom - .
5. you - have - pencil - your - .
6. they - with - toys - play - their - .
7. its - cat - The - licks - paw - .
8. is - this - their - house - .
9. like - teacher - I - my - .
10. He - is - with - family - his - .

6 Read the passage and answer the questions : (اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة)

This is Ahmed. This is his family. His father is a doctor. His mother is kind. Ahmed loves his parents. He has a sister. Her name is Sara. She is ten years old. Ahmed and Sara have a cat. Its name is Mimi. They clean their house every day. Ahmed goes to school with his friend Ali. Ali is his classmate. They play with their toys after school.

1. Who is Ahmed?
2. What does his father do?
3. How old is Sara?
4. What is the cat's name?
5. Who goes to school with Ahmed?



TIP

صفات الملكية تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم مباشرة وتدل على أن الشيء يخص شخصاً معيناً.
تدرب جيداً وستصبح ممتازاً في استخدام صفات الملكية.

Let's Learn Together!

Grammar

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

1 Complete the table : (أكمل الجدول)

Subject Pronoun (ضمير الفاعل)	Possessive Adjective (صفة الملكية)	Example (مثال)
I		This is my book.
He		This is his pen.
She		This is her bag.
It		This is its tail.
We		This is our school.
You		This is your pencil.
They		This is their toys.

2 Choose the correct answer : (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

- This is (my - his - her) sister.
- He has (his - her - our) bike.
- She loves (her - his - our) parents.
- We clean (its - our - their) classroom.
- They are (my - our - their) friends.
- You have (your - my - his) pen.
- The cat licks (its - their - her) paw.
- I like (my - your - her) new dress.
- This is (our - your - their) house.
- She has (her - his - my) doll.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective :
(أكمل الفراغات بصفة الملكية المناسبة)

- This is mother.
- He has book.
- She loves family.
- We clean room.
- You have pencil.
- They play with toys.
- I see friend.
- The dog wags tail.
- This is classroom.
- He is with father.

4 Correct the underlined words : (صحح الكلمات التي تحتها خط)

- This is his book.
- She has our doll.
- We love her school.
- He is with my sister.
- They play with its toys.
- I clean their room.
- This is your cat.
- The bird in my cage.
- You have his pen.
- She likes your dress.

5 Rearrange the words to make correct sentences :
(رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة)

- book - my - This - is - .
- has - He - his - car - .
- loves - She - her - family - .
- is - our - This - classroom - .
- play - They - with - their - toys - .
- tail - its - This - is - .
- your - You - have - pencil - .
- we - We - clean - our - room - .

6 Match (A) with (B) : (وصل من الممود A بما يناسبه من الممود B)

- | A | | B |
|------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. This is | () | a new bike. |
| 2. He has | () | our classroom. |
| 3. She loves | () | her bag. |
| 4. We clean | () | their friends. |
| 5. They are | () | my friend. |
| 6. You have | () | your pen. |
| 7. The cat licks | () | its paw. |
| 8. I see | () | his book. |

7 Read the passage and answer the questions : (اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة)

This is Rami. This is his family.
His father is a teacher. His mother is kind.
Rami has a sister. Her name is Laila.
She is nine years old.
Rami and Laila love their parents.
They clean their house every day.
Rami goes to school with his friends.
They play with their toys after school.



- Who is Rami?
- What does his father do?
- What is his mother like?
- How old is Laila?
- What do Rami and Laila love?
- Who does Rami go to school with?
- What do they do after school?



TIP

• نستخدم صفة الملكية قبل الاسم مباشرة.
• (its) للحيوانات أو الأشياء غير العاقلة.

• تذكر : للجمع (أكثر من واحد)
(my - his - her - our - your - their)

Capital Letters & Punctuation

الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

1 Capital Letters (الحروف الكبيرة)

نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في مواضع مهمة لتكون الكتابة صحيحة وواضحة.

We use capital letters in important places to make our writing correct and clear.

تستخدم الحرف الكبير في :

We use a capital letter :

1	بداية كل جملة. at the beginning of every sentence.	- My name is Sara. - We have a new house.	اسمي سارة. لدينا منزل جديد.
2	أسماء الأشخاص. for people's names.	- Ahmed is my brother. - Mona is my friend.	أحمد أخي. منى صديقتي.
3	أسماء المدن والدول. for the names of places, cities and countries.	- We live in Egypt. - I want to visit London.	نحن نعيش في مصر. أريد زيارة لندن.
4	أسماء الأيام والشهور. for the names of days and months.	- Today is Monday. - My birthday is in May.	اليوم هو الاثنين. عيد ميلادي في مايو.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important notes

لا نكتب الحرف الكبير في وسط الجملة إلا إذا كان اسم علم.

Do not write a capital letter in the middle of a sentence unless it is a proper noun.

أسماء الأشهر والأيام تبدأ بحرف كبير دائماً.

The names of months and days always begin with a capital letter.

الحروف الكبيرة تجعل الجملة سهلة القراءة وواضحة.

Capital letters make our sentences easy to read and clear.

هو يذهب إلى المدرسة.

he goes to school.

هو يذهب إلى القاهرة.

He goes to Cairo.

January – July – December

Sunday – Tuesday – Friday

i have a book.

×

(خطأ)

I have a book.

✓

(صحيح)

2 Punctuation (علامات الترقيم)

نستخدم علامات الترقيم في نهاية الجملة لتوضيح المعنى.

We use punctuation marks at the end of a sentence to show the meaning.

1 Full Stop (.) النقطة	2 Question Mark (?) علامة الاستفهام
تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية. وتدل على انتهاء المعنى. We use a full stop at the end of a statement. It shows that the idea is finished.	تستخدم في نهاية السؤال. وتدل على أننا ننتظر إجابة. We use a question mark at the end of a question. It shows that we are asking something.
أمثلة Examples	أمثلة Examples
- I have a blue pen. - We play football every day. - The cat is under the table.	- What is your name? - Where is your bag? - Do you like ice cream?
عندي قلم أزرق. نلعب كرة القدم كل يوم. القط تحت الطاولة.	ما اسمك؟ أين حقبتك؟ هل تحب الآيس كريم؟

تذكر دائماً
Remember

نبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير وننتهي بعلامة ترقيم مناسبة.

We begin a sentence with a capital letter and end it with the correct punctuation mark.

الكتابة الصحيحة تعكس تفكيرنا الجيد وتساعد الآخرين على فهمنا.

Good writing shows good thinking and helps others understand us.

i like pizza

×

(خطأ)

I like pizza

×

(خطأ)

I like pizza.

✓

(صحيح)

Do you like pizza

×

(خطأ)

Do you like pizza?

✓

(صحيح)

Capital Letters & Punctuation

الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

2 Punctuation (علامات الترقيم)

علامات الترقيم صغيرة لكنها مهمة جداً، لأنها تساعدنا على فهم المعنى الصحيح للجملة.

Punctuation marks are small, but they are very important. They help us understand the correct meaning.

علامة الترقيم Punctuation Mark	الاستخدام Use	الشرح Explanation	أمثلة Examples
 النقطة Full Stop	تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخيرية أو الجملة التي تعبر عن معنى مكتمل. We use it at the end of a statement.	تدل على أن الفكرة انتهت. It shows that the idea is finished.	- I have a book. لدي كتاب. - We play football. نلعب كرة القدم. - The cat is under the table. القط تحت الطاولة. - She goes to school. هي تذهب إلى المدرسة.
 علامة الاستفهام Question Mark	تستخدم في نهاية الجملة التي تدل على سؤال. We use it at the end of a question.	تدل على أننا نطلب معلومة أو تأكيداً. It shows that we are asking for information.	- What is your name? ما اسمك؟ - Where is your bag? أين حقبتك؟ - Do you like ice cream? هل تحب الآيس كريم؟ - Is this your pen? هل هذه قلمك؟
 علامة التعجب Exclamation Mark	تستخدم في نهاية الجملة التي تعبر عن التعجب أو الفرح أو الحزن أو الأمر. We use it at the end of a sentence that shows feelings or strong emotions.	تدل على المشاعر القوية مثل الفرح، الخزن، المفاجأة، الأمر، التحذير. It shows strong feelings like happiness, sadness, surprise, order or warning.	- Wow! That is wonderful! واو! هذا رائع! - Oh no! أوه لا! - Be careful! كن حذراً! - Happy birthday! عيد ميلاد سعيد!

ملاحظات مهمة
Important notes

- ✓ نضع نقطة واحدة فقط في نهاية كل مكتملة المعنى.
We put one full stop (.) at the end of every complete sentence.
- ✓ لا نضع أكثر من علامة واحدة في نهاية الجملة الواحدة.
We do not put more than one punctuation mark at the end of a sentence.
- ✓ نكتب علامة الاستفهام فقط عندما نريد أن نعرف شيئاً.
We write the question mark (?) only when we want to know something.
- ✓ نستخدم علامة التعجب عندما تكون المشاعر قوية.
We use the exclamation mark (!) when the feelings are strong.

تذكر دائماً
Remember

- الحروف الكبيرة تجعل الكتابة صحيحة.
Capital letters make our writing correct.
- علامات الترقيم تجعل المعنى واضحاً.
Punctuation marks make the meaning clear.
- الكتابة الصحيحة تعكس تفكيراً جيداً.
Good writing reflects good thinking.

تدريبات Exercises

(أ) ضع علامة الترقيم المناسبة في نهاية كل جملة :

Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence :

- I have a new pen
- Where is your book
- Let's go to the park
- Be quiet
- She loves her mother
- Do you like pizza
- What is your name
- That is amazing
- The dog is in the garden
- Happy New Year

(ب) ضع علامة الترقيم الصحيحة ثم اكتب نوعها :

Put the correct punctuation mark and write its type :

الجملة The sentence	العلامة The mark	نوعها Its type
1. How old are you		
2. I like ice cream		
3. Wow What a nice day		
4. Is this your bag		
5. We live in Egypt		



TIP

اقرأ جملتك بصوت عالٍ بعد الكتابة. ستعرف أين تضع علامة الترقيم الصحيحة.
Read your sentences aloud after writing. You will know where to put the correct punctuation mark.

Prepositions of Place (1)

حروف الجر الدالة على المكان (1)

1 Prepositions of Place (حروف الجر الدالة على المكان)

نستخدم حروف الجر الدالة على المكان لوصف مكان الأشياء بالنسبة لشيء آخر.

We use prepositions of place to describe where things are.

في هذا الدرس ستتعلم ثلاثة حروف جر مهمة: (in - on - under) مع أمثلة كثيرة.

Preposition (حرف الجر)	Meaning (المعنى)	Examples (أمثلة)
in	داخل inside	 - The ball is <u>in</u> the box. الكرة داخل الصندوق. - The cat is <u>in</u> the basket. القط داخل السلة. - My books are <u>in</u> the bag. كتيبي داخل الحقيبة.
on	على on top of	 - The book is <u>on</u> the table. الكتاب على الطاولة. - The pen is <u>on</u> the desk. القلم على المكتب. - The hat is <u>on</u> my head. القبعة على رأسي.
under	تحت below	 - The ball is <u>under</u> the table. الكرة تحت الطاولة. - My shoes are <u>under</u> the bed. حذائي تحت السرير. - The box is <u>under</u> the chair. الصندوق تحت الكرسي.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important notes

- ✓ حرف الجر يوضح مكان الشيء بالنسبة لشيء آخر.
The preposition shows the place of a thing in relation to another thing.
- ✓ يأتي حرف الجر أمام الشيء الذي نريد أن نصف مكانه.
The preposition comes before the noun that we describe.
- ✓ (لاحظ) (in - on - under)
(on) فوق الشيء. (under) أسفل الشيء.

تذكر دائماً
Remember

- تدرب كثيراً على استخدام حروف الجر في جمل بسيطة.
- Practice using prepositions of place in simple sentences.
- انظر حولك في غرفتك وأخبر أين الأشياء.
- Look around your room and say where things are.

تدريبات Exercises

(اختر حرف الجر المناسب (in - on - under) :

Choose the correct preposition (in - on - under):

- The cat is the box.
- The book is the table.
- The ball is the chair.
- My pen is the box.
- The shoes are the bed.
- The plant is the window.
- The keys are the table.
- The bag is the chair.
- The toy is the box.
- The hat is my head.

(ب) اكتب جملة باستخدام حرف الجر المناسب :

Write a sentence using the correct preposition :

- 
The ball - box (in)
- 
The book - table (on)
- 
The ball - table (under)
- 
The cat - basket (in)
- 
The pen - desk (on)



TIP

تخيل المكان في ذهنك قبل أن تختار حرف الجر المناسب.
Imagine the place in your mind before you choose the correct preposition.



Prepositions of Place (2)

حروف الجر الدالة على المكان (2)

1 Prepositions of Place (2) (حروف الجر الدالة على المكان (2))

نواصل في هذا الدرس تعلم حروف جر مهمة أخرى تساعدنا على وصف أماكن الأشياء بدقة.

We continue learning more important prepositions of place to describe where things are.

Preposition (حرف الجر)	Meaning (المعنى)	Picture (صورة توضيحية)	Examples (أمثلة)
next to بجوار	بجانب شيء beside		- The bench is next to the tree. الكرسي بجوار الشجرة. - My school is next to the park. مدرستي بجوار الحديقة. - The car is next to the house. السيارة بجوار المنزل.
between بين	في المنتصف in the middle of		- The ball is between the boxes. الكرة بين الصندوقين. - Ali is sitting between Sara and Mona. علي يجلس بين سارة وموني. - The tree is between the two houses. الشجرة بين المنزلين.
behind خلف	في الخلف at the back of		- The tree is behind the house. الشجرة خلف المنزل. - The cat is behind the chair. القط خلف الكرسي. - The boy is standing behind his friend. الولد يقف خلف صديقه.
in front of أمام	في الأمام at the front of		- The car is in front of the school. السيارة أمام المدرسة. - The ball is in front of the door. الكرة أمام الباب. - The teacher is in front of the class. المعلم أمام الفصل.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important notes

- حرف الجر يأتي قبل الاسم الذي نريد وصف مكانه. ✓
The preposition comes before the noun.
- كل حرف جر له معنى مختلف، لذلك يجب اختيار الحرف المناسب. ✓
Each preposition has a different meaning, so we must choose the correct one.
- يمكن استخدام الحروف السابقة مع جميع الأسماء. ✓
We can use these prepositions with all nouns.
- لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين الحروف. ✓
Notice the difference in meaning between the prepositions.

تذكر دائماً
Remember

- تخيل المكان في ذهنك قبل أن تختار حرف الجر المناسب. ✓
Imagine the place in your mind before choosing the right preposition.
- حولك مليء بالأشياء، وأنظر جيداً إلى أماكنها. ✓
Look around you carefully; everything has a place.
- تدرب كثيراً لتصبح أفضل في استخدام حروف الجر. ✓
Practice a lot to become better at using prepositions.

تدريبات Exercises

(أ) اختر حرف الجر المناسب :
Choose the correct preposition :

(next to – between – behind – in front of)

- The lamp is the table.
- The dog is the house.
- The book is the bag.
- The garden is the school.
- The ball is the chairs.
- The boy is the tree.
- The car is the gate.
- The pen is the notebook.
- The cat is the box.
- Ali is sitting Sara and Mona.

(ب) أكمل الجمل باستخدام حرف الجر الصحيح :

Complete the sentences using the correct preposition :

- The bench is the tree.
- The ball is the boxes.
- The bush is the house.
- The cat is the chair.
- The car is the garage.
- The boy is the girls.
- The pencil case is the book.
- The ball is the door.



TIP

أعينك وأذنيك تساعدانك على وصف المكان بشكل صحيح.
Your eyes and ears help you describe places correctly.



Prepositions of Place – Practice

تدريبات على حروف الجر الدالة على المكان

1 Look and write the correct preposition : (أ) انظر إلى الصور واكتب حرف الجر المناسب

in – on – under – next to – between – behind – in front of

1  The cat is the box.	2  The book is the table.	3  The ball is the table.	4  The bench is the tree.	5  The ball is the boxes.
6  The tree is the house.	7  The car is the school.	8  The bag is the chair.	9  The shoes are the bed.	10  The boy is the chair.

2 Choose the correct answer : (ب) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- The cat is (in – on – under) the table.
- The book is (next to – under – behind) the bag.
- The ball is (between – in – behind) the boxes.
- The tree is (next to – in front of – behind) the house.
- The pen is (on – in – under) the desk.
- The toy is (in – under – next to) the box.
- The car is (in front of – behind – between) the garage.
- The chair is (between – next to – under) the table.
- The bag is (on – between – in front of) the chair.
- The picture is (in – on – behind) the wall.

3 Read and complete the sentences : (ج) اقرأ واكتب حرف الجر المناسب

in – on – under – next to – between – behind – in front of

- My school is the park.
- My pen is my notebook.
- The birds are the tree.
- The fish is the bowl.
- The teacher is the students.
- My shoes are the bed.
- The picture is the window.

4 Look and write sentences : (د) انظر إلى الصور واكتب جملة باستخدام حرف الجر المناسب

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
--	--	--	---	--

5 Correct the underlined word : (هـ) صحح الكلمة التي تحته خط

- The ball is on the box.
- The cat is in the table.
- The book is under the chair.
- The tree is in front of the house.
- The car is between the garage.
- The bag is next to the box.
- The pen is behind the notebook.
- The boy is under the tree.
- The shoes are on the bed.
- The picture is between the window.

6 Write two sentences for each picture : (و) اكتب جملتين لكل صورة

1. 	a. b.
2. 	a. b.



TIP

تذكر أن حرف الجر يصف مكان شيء بالنسبة لشيء آخر.

Remember that a preposition shows the place of something in relation to another thing.

Past Simple (Regular Verbs)

الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

1 Past Simple (Regular Verbs) الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي.
تحدثنا عن شيء في وقت محدد في الماضي.

We use the past simple to talk about actions that happened and finished in the past.
We talk about something in a specific time in the past.

أمثلة زمنية شائعة

أمس - yesterday
الأسبوع الماضي - last week
الشهر الماضي - last month
العام الماضي - last year
منذ - ago

تكوين الفعل في الماضي البسيط

Form

الفعل في المصدر
Base Form

+

- ed
(في نهاية الفعل)

=

الفعل في الماضي
Past Form

ملاحظة مهمة

جميع الأفعال المنتظمة نضيف لها (ed)
في نهاية الفعل عند تحويله للماضي.

All regular verbs take (ed)
at the end of the verb in the past.

قواعد إضافة (ed) للأفعال المنتظمة

Spelling Rules

الحالة Rule	القاعدة The rule	أمثلة Examples
1	معظم الأفعال نضيف فقط (ed). Most verbs → add (ed).	- play → played - walk → walked - clean → cleaned
2	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف 'نضيف' (d) فقط. Verbs that end in (e) → add (d) only.	- like → liked - live → lived - name → named
3	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن + حرف متحرك + حرف ساكن ونشدد الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ed). If the verb ends with (consonant + vowel + consonant), we double the last consonant and add (ed).	- stop → stopped - plan → planned - shop → shopped
4	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف 'y' ونسبقة حرف ساكن نحذف 'y' ونضيف (ied). Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a consonant → remove (y) and add (ied).	- study → studied - cry → cried - try → tried
5	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف 'y' ونسبقة حرف متحرك نضيف (ed) فقط. Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a vowel → add (ed).	- play → played - enjoy → enjoyed - stay → stayed

أمثلة في جمل

Examples in sentences

- I played football yesterday.
لعبت كرة القدم أمس.
- We visited our grandparents last week.
زرتنا أجدادنا الأسبوع الماضي.
- She cleaned her room.
نظفت غرفتها.
- They walked to school.
مشوا إلى المدرسة.
- He helped his friend.
ساعد صديقه.
- Mom cooked a delicious meal.
أعدت ماما وجبة لذيذة.
- Ali studied hard.
درس علي بجد.
- We stayed at home.
بقينا في المنزل.



ملاحظات مهمة

Important notes

لنضيف (ed)
الكلمات التي تحدث
وقتها في الماضي.
We usually use the past simple
with time words from
the past.

جميع الأفعال المنتظمة
بنفس الطريقة بإضافة (ed).
All regular verbs change
in the same way
by adding (ed).

لا يوجد فعل مساعد
في الماضي البسيط.
There is no helping verb
in the past simple.

الفعل في الماضي ثابت
لا يتغير مع الفاعل.
The past form is the same
for all subjects.

Exercises

(أ) أكمل الأفعال بين القوسين بالماضي البسيط :

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple :

- I (play) football yesterday. →
- She (visit) her aunt last week. →
- They (clean) the classroom. →
- We (stop) the car near the house. →
- My brother (study) hard. →
- He (like) ice cream. →
- The boys (watch) a movie. →
- Mona (cry) because she was sad. →
- The teacher (help) us. →
- I (stay) at home yesterday. →

(ب) اكتب الأفعال التالية في الماضي البسيط :

Write the following verbs in the past simple :

- walk →
- like →
- stop →
- study →
- cry →
- open →
- try →
- study →
- enjoy →
- plan →



TIP

تدرب كل يوم على كتابة أفعال الماضي في جمل حقيقية، فهذا يساعدك على التذكر بسهولة.
Practice writing past simple verbs in real sentences every day. It helps you remember easily.

Past Simple (Regular Verbs)

الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

2 Spelling Rules (Adding -ed) (ed) قواعد تهجئة إضافة

عند تحويل الفعل من المضارع إلى الماضي البسيط نضيف (ed) بطريقة صحيحة حسب القاعدة.

When we change a verb from the present to the past, we add (ed) correctly.

القاعدة Rule	الشرح Explanation	الأمثلة Examples	أمثلة في جمل Examples in sentences
1 Most verbs → add (ed). (ed) معظم الأفعال نضيف فقط (ed).		play → played walk → walked clean → cleaned	- I played football yesterday. - We walked to school. - She cleaned her room.
2 Verbs that end in (e) → add (d) only. الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف (e) نحذف (e) ونضيف (d).		like → liked live → lived love → loved	- I liked the movie. - We lived in Luxor. - My mom loved the cake.
3 If the verb ends with (consonant + vowel + consonant), we double the last consonant and add (ed). إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (حرف ساكن + حرف متحرك + حرف ساكن) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ed).		stop → stopped plan → planned shop → shopped	- The boy stopped the ball. - We planned our trip. - I shopped with my mother.
4 Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a consonant → remove (y) and add (ied). إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) ويسبقه حرف ساكن نحذف (y) ونضيف (ied).		study → studied cry → cried try → tried	- Ali studied hard. - Mona cried because she was sad. - He tried to help me.
5 Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a vowel → just add (ed). إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) ويسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف فقط (ed).		play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed	- We enjoyed the party. - They played in the garden. - We stayed at home.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important notes

الفعل في الماضي البسيط ثابت ولا يتغير مع الفاعل.

The past simple is the same for all subjects.

الفعل في الماضي لنستخدمه مع كلمات مثل: أمس - الأسبوع الماضي - الشهر الماضي - منذ.

We use the past simple with words like:

yesterday - last week - last month - ago.

عند النفي نستخدم didn't قبل الفعل الأصلي.

To make a negative sentence, we use didn't + base form.

I didn't play football yesterday.

عند السؤال نستخدم Did في بداية الجملة.

To make a question, we use Did at the beginning.

Did you play football yesterday?

تذكر دائماً
Remember

إضافة (ed) بسيطة لكنها تحتاج إلى الانتباه.

Adding (ed) is easy, but you must pay attention.

تدرب كثيراً على القواعد لتكتب بدون أخطاء.

Practice a lot to write without mistakes.

الكتابة الصحيحة تعكس فهمك الجيد.

Correct spelling shows your good understanding.

تدريبات Exercises

(أ) أكتب الماضي البسيط بإضافة (ed):

Write the past simple by adding (ed):

1. play →
2. walk →
3. clean →
4. visit →
5. like →
6. live →
7. stop →
8. plan →
9. cry →
10. study →

(ب) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

Choose the correct answer:

1. I (play - played) football yesterday.
2. She (liked - like) the present.
3. We (stopped - stop) the car.
4. Ali (studied - study) hard.
5. My mom (loved - love) the cake.
6. They (cleaned - clean) the room.
7. Mona (cried - cry) last night.
8. He (tried - try) to help me.
9. We (enjoyed - enjoy) the party.
10. I (stayed - stay) at home.

(ج) أكمل الجمل بفعل مناسب في الماضي البسيط:

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple verb:

1. We (visit) our grandparents yesterday.
2. He (play) with his friends.
3. The girl (clean) her room.
4. My brother (stop) the ball.
5. They (watch) a movie.
6. She (like) the dress.
7. I (study) for the test.
8. We (plan) our trip.
9. Ali (cry) because he was sad.
10. My mom (cook) dinner.



TIP

اكتب كل يوم أفعالاً في الماضي البسيط في جمل حقيقية لتتذكر بسهولة.
Write past simple verbs in real sentences every day to remember them easily.

Past Simple (Regular Verbs)

الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

3 Practice – Past Simple (Regular Verbs) تدريبات على الماضي البسيط

تدرب جيداً على استخدام الماضي البسيط للأفعال المنتظمة في الجمل.

Practice using the past simple (regular verbs) in real situations.

1 Write the past simple of the verbs : اكتب الفعل في الماضي البسيط

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. play → | 11. cry → |
| 2. walk → | 12. own → |
| 3. clean → | 13. open → |
| 4. visit → | 14. help → |
| 5. like → | 15. talk → |
| 6. live → | 16. want → |
| 7. stop → | 17. call → |
| 8. plan → | 18. cook → |
| 9. study → | 19. enjoy → |
| 10. try → | 20. stay → |

Spelling Rules – Remember



- Most verbs → add (ed).
play → played clean → cleaned
- Verbs that end in (e) → add (d) only.
like → liked love → loved
- If the verb ends with (consonant + vowel + consonant), double the last consonant and add (ed).
stop → stopped plan → planned
- Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a consonant → remove (y) and add (ied).
study → studied cry → cried
- Verbs that end in (y) preceded by a vowel → just add (ed).
play → played enjoy → enjoyed

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets : أكمل الجمل باستخدام الفعل في الماضي البسيط

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I (play) football with my friends yesterday. → | 6. My brother (stop) the car near the gate. → |
| 2. She (clean) her room last night. → | 7. Mona (cry) because she was sad. → |
| 3. We (visit) the museum last week. → | 8. I (like) the movie yesterday. → |
| 4. They (walk) to school this morning. → | 9. Dad (cook) a delicious meal. → |
| 5. Ali (study) hard for the test. → | 10. The boys (plan) their trip last month. → |

3 Put the verbs in the correct form (past simple) : ضع الأفعال في الشكل الصحيح (الماضي البسيط)

- I (help) my mother yesterday. →
- She (enjoy) her party. →
- He (try) to open the door. →
- Sara (live) in Luxor. →
- They (call) their friend. →
- You (want) some juice. →
- The teacher (talk) about the lesson. →
- My sister (own) a small cat. →
- I (stay) at home last weekend. →
- The baby (cry) loudly. →

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets : أعد كتابة الجمل مستخدماً الكلمة بين القوسين

- I played tennis yesterday.
(football) →
- She cleaned her room.
(her desk) →
- We visited our uncle.
(our grandparents) →
- Ali walked to school.
(by bus) →
- They planned their trip.
(their party) →
- Mona liked the story.
(the book) →

5 Read and correct the mistakes : اقرأ وصحح الأخطاء

- I play football yesterday. →
- She clean her room last night. →
- They stoped the car near the gate. →
- My brother study hard. →
- We visit the museum last week. →
- Ali cry because he was sad. →
- Mona and Sara planed their trip. →
- He try to open the box. →

6 Write about what you did yesterday : اكتب عن الأشياء التي فعلتها أمس

استخدم هذه الكلمات :

play – clean – study – visit – help – watch –
cook – talk – stay

.....

.....

.....

.....



TIP

تذكر دائماً إضافة (ed) بشكل صحيح لتكوين الماضي البسيط.
Remember to add (ed) correctly to make the past simple.

Unit 3 – Review

مراجعة قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

1 Review the Rules مراجعة القواعد

1) Capital Letters & Punctuation
الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

- الحرف الكبير نستخدمه في :
- بداية كل جملة.
 - أسماء الأشخاص.
 - أسماء المدن والدول.
 - أسماء الأيام والشهور.

علامات الترقيم :

- (.) نقطة في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.
(?) علامة استفهام في نهاية السؤال.

أمثلة Examples

- My name is Ali.
 - We live in Egypt.
 - Today is Monday.
-
- I have a bike.
 - Where is your bag?

2) Prepositions of Place
حروف الجر الدالة على المكان

Preposition حرف الجر	Meaning المعنى
in	داخل
on	على
under	تحت
next to	بجوار
between	بين
behind	خلف
in front of	أمام

أمثلة Examples

- The cat is under the table.
- The bag is on the chair.
- The school is next to the park.
- The ball is between the boxes.
- The tree is behind the house.
- The car is in front of the school.

3) Past Simple (Regular Verbs)
الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أشياء حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.
نضيف (ed) في نهاية الفعل.

أمثلة Examples

Present المضارع	Past الماضي
play	played
walk	walked
clean	cleaned
visit	visited
call	called
help	helped
watch	watched

2 Read and Remember اقرأ وتذكر



ابدأ كل جملة
بحرف كبير.

Start every sentence
with a capital letter.



لا تنس النقطة (.) في
نهاية الجملة الخبرية
وعلامة الاستفهام (?)
في نهاية السؤال.

Don't forget (.) at the end
of a statement and (?)
at the end of a question.



حروف الجر تساعدنا
على وصف مكان
الأشياء بدقة.

Prepositions help us
describe places
clearly.



في الماضي البسيط
نضيف (ed) إلى
الفعل.

In the past simple,
we add (ed) to
the verb.



الماضي البسيط يتحدث
عن شيء حدث في
الماضي وانتهى.

Past simple talks about
something that happened
and finished in the past.

3 Exercises تدريبات

(أ) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. The school is (next to – under – between) the park.
2. I (played – play) football yesterday.
3. Where (is – are – was) your book?
4. The cat is (on – in – behind) the chair.
5. He (visited – visit – visits) his uncle last week.

(ب) Write the past simple of the verbs : اكتب الفعل في الماضي البسيط

1. play →
2. clean →
3. stop →
4. like →
5. study →
6. visit →
7. cry →
8. try →
9. call →
10. watch →

(ج) Look and write the correct preposition : انظر للصورة واكتب حرف الجر المناسب

1. The cat is the table.
2. The bag is the chair.
3. The bench is the tree.
4. The ball is the boxes.

(د) Punctuate the following sentences : ضع علامات الترقيم المناسبة

1. my name is ali
2. where is your pen
3. we live in luxor
4. today is wednesday
5. what is your favourite colour

(هـ) Read and answer : اقرأ ثم أجب

Yesterday, Mona visited her grandparents.
She walked to their house. She played with her cousins
and helped her grandma in the kitchen.
In the evening, they watched TV together.

1. Who did Mona visit yesterday?
2. How did she go to their house?
3. What did she do in the kitchen?
4. What did they do in the evening?

(و) Complete the sentences with the correct form : أكمل الجمل بالفعل المناسب

(play – clean – visit – walk – stay)

1. We at home last weekend.
2. She her room yesterday.
3. Ali to school yesterday.
4. I football with my friend.
5. They the museum last week.



TIP

راجع القواعد يومياً وتدرّب كثيراً لتحصل على أعلى الدرجات.
Review the rules every day and practice a lot to get the best marks.



Unit 3 – Review (Continued)

مراجعة شاملة للوحدة الثالثة

1 Grammar Summary ملخص القواعد

1) Capital Letters & Punctuation
الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

- نبدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير.
- نكتب أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن بحروف كبيرة.
- نضع نقطة (.) في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.
- نضع علامة استفهام (?) في نهاية السؤال.

أمثلة Examples

- My name is Ali.
- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- We go to school every day.
- What is your name?

2) Prepositions of Place
حروف الجر الدالة على المكان

Preposition حرف الجر	Meaning المعنى
in	داخل
on	على
under	تحت
next to	بجوار
between	بين
behind	خلف
in front of	أمام

أمثلة Examples

- The pen is on the book.
- The cat is under the chair.
- The school is next to the park.
- The ball is between the two boxes.
- The tree is behind the bench.
- The car is in front of the house.

3) Past Simple (Regular Verbs)
الماضي البسيط (الأفعال المنتظمة)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أشياء حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.
نضيف (ed) في نهاية الفعل.

أمثلة Examples

Present المضارع	Past الماضي
play	played
walk	walked
clean	cleaned
visit	visited
call	called
watch	watched
study	studied
stop	stopped

2 Match to Remember صل لتتذكر

(أ) Match the prepositions with their meanings :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. in | • | () خلف |
| 2. on | • | () في داخل |
| 3. under | • | () بين |
| 4. next to | • | () تحت |
| 5. between | • | () بجوار |
| 6. behind | • | () على |
| 7. in front of | • | () أمام |

(ب) Match the verbs with their past forms :

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1. play | • | () studied |
| 2. clean | • | () watched |
| 3. visit | • | () cleaned |
| 4. study | • | () played |
| 5. stop | • | () called |
| 6. call | • | () stopped |
| 7. watch | • | () visited |

(ج) Match the sentence parts :

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Where is | • | () in Cairo. |
| 2. I played | • | () your bag? |
| 3. The book is | • | () on the table. |
| 4. The tree is | • | () the park. |
| 5. They visited | • | () football yesterday. |

3 Comprehensive Practice تدريبات شاملة

(أ) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- The bag is (on – in – under) the chair.
- The ball is (between – behind – next to) the boxes.
- Ali (played – play – playing) tennis yesterday.
- We (visited – visit – visits) our uncle last week.
- The car is (in front of – behind – in) the house.

(ب) Write the past simple of the verbs : اكتب الفعل في الماضي البسيط

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. play → | 6. study → |
| 2. visit → | 7. call → |
| 3. stop → | 8. like → |
| 4. clean → | 9. walk → |
| 5. watch → | 10. cry → |

(ج) Look and write the correct preposition : انظر للصورة واكتب حرف الجر المناسب

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1

The bag is
the box. | 2

The cat is
the table. | 3

The bench is
the tree. | 4

The ball is
the boxes. | 5

The car is
the house. | 6

The school is
the park. |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|

(د) Put the words in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكون جملة صحيحة

- yesterday / football / I / played / .
- in / my / pen / bag / is / .
- next to / the / Ali / park / lives / .
- visited / we / Cairo / last week / .
- under / the / cat / chair / is / .

(هـ) Read and answer the questions : اقرأ وأجب

Mona visited her grandparents last Friday. She went to their house in the village. She helped her grandma in the kitchen. She played with her cousins in the garden. In the evening, they watched TV together.

- When did Mona visit her grandparents?
- Where did she go?
- What did she do in the kitchen?
- What did they do in the evening?

(و) Complete the sentences using the words in the box : اكمل الجمل بالكلمات التالية

in – on – under – next to – between – behind – in front of

- The keys are the book.
- The lamp is the table.
- My classroom is the library.
- The fish is the bowl.
- The bus is the school.
- The pencil is the notebook.



TIP

تذكر: راجع القواعد وتمزن يومياً لتصبح أفضل.

Remember: Review the rules and practice every day to become better.



1 Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر

نستخدم المضارع المستمر لتحدث عن حدث يحدث الآن في الوقت الذي نتكلم فيه أو في الوقت الحالي.

We use the present continuous tense to talk about an action happening now or at the time of speaking.

تكوين المضارع المستمر

Form

Subject + am / is / are + Verb (+ ing)
الفاعل (to be) أفعال (ing) + الفعل

Subject الفاعل	Verb to be فعل (to be) المناسب	Example مثال
I	am	I am reading a book.
He	is	He is playing football.
She	is	She is cooking.
It	is	It is raining.
You	are	You are studying English.
We	are	We are watching TV.
They	are	They are running.

أمثلة زمنية شائعة

- now الآن
- at the moment في الوقت الحالي
- today اليوم
- look! انظروا!
- listen! استمع

متى نستخدمه؟

When do we use it?

- للتحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن.
- للتحدث عن شيء يحدث في هذه الفترة.
- للتحدث عن شيء مؤقت.
- To talk about an action happening now.
- To talk about an action happening in this period.
- To talk about a temporary action.

أمثلة

Examples

- I am doing my homework now. أنا أؤدي واجبي الآن.
- She is helping her mom at the moment. هي تساعد أمها في الوقت الحالي.
- They are playing in the garden today. هم يلعبون في الحديقة اليوم.

قواعد (ing) (إضافة)

Spelling Rules

- 1 معظم الأفعال نضيف (ing) فقط.
Most verbs → add (ing) only.

- play → playing
- read → reading
- walk → walking
- clean → cleaning

- 2 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) ،
نحذف (e) ثم نضيف (ing) .
If the verb ends with (e) ,
remove the (e) and add (ing) .

- make → making
- write → writing
- dance → dancing
- take → taking

- 3 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن
يسبقه حرف متحرك واحد
نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing) .
If the verb ends with a consonant
preceded by one vowel, double the
last consonant then add (ing) .

- run → running
- swim → swimming
- sit → sitting
- stop → stopping

أخطاء شائعة

Common Mistakes

- ✗ I am play football. : الصواب : I am playing football.
- ✗ She is cook. : الصواب : She is cooking.
- ✗ They are run. : الصواب : They are running.
- ✗ He are reading. : الصواب : He is reading.



نصائح

Tips

- ✓ تذكر دائماً استخدام (am / is / are) حسب الفاعل.
Always remember to use (am / is / are) according to the subject.
- ✓ لا تنسى إضافة (ing) للفعل الرئيسي.
Don't forget to add (ing) to the main verb.
- ✓ استخدم الكلمات الدالة على المضارع المستمر.
Use time words like now, at the moment, today.

تدريبات على القاعدة

Practice

(أ) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

Choose the correct answer :

1. I (am - is - are) reading a story now.
2. She (am - is - are) cooking in the kitchen.
3. They (am - is - are) playing football today.
4. It (am - is - are) raining outside.
5. We (am - is - are) studying English.
6. You (am - is - are) watching TV.
7. He (am - is - are) writing a letter.
8. The baby (am - is - are) sleeping.

(ب) أكمل الجمل التالية بالمضارع المستمر :

Complete the sentences with the present continuous :

1. I (read) a book now.
2. She (play) with her doll.
3. They (watch) a movie.
4. He (swim) in the pool.
5. We (clean) the room.
6. You (study) hard.
7. It (rain) .
8. The cat (sleep) .



TIP

تدرب كل يوم على تكوين جمل باستخدام المضارع المستمر لتحدث عن الأشياء من حولك.
Practice every day to make sentences in the present continuous about things around you.

Present Continuous – Using am / is / are

استخدام am / is / are في المضارع المستمر

2 Using am / is / are (استخدام am / is / are)

نستخدم (am / is / are) قبل الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (ing) في المضارع المستمر.

We use (am / is / are) before the main verb + (ing) in the present continuous.

Subject الفاعل	Verb to be فعل (to be) المناسب	Examples أمثلة
I	am	- I am reading a book. - I am playing football.
He	is	- He is playing in the garden. - He is watching TV.
She	is	- She is cooking now. - She is helping her mom.
It	is	- It is raining. - It is sleeping.
You	are	- You are studying English. - You are listening to music.
We	are	- We are playing football. - We are reading a story.
They	are	- They are running. - They are visiting their uncle.

فكرة مهمة
Important Idea

الفعل (to be) يتغير حسب الفاعل.
لكن فعل الحركة يبقى كما هو
ونضيف له (ing).

The verb (to be) changes
according to the subject,
but the main verb stays the same
and we add (ing).

أمثلة أكثر
More Examples

- I am doing my homework.
أنا أقوم بواجباتي الآن.
- He is drawing a picture.
هو يرسم صورة الآن.
- She is singing a song.
هي تغني أغنية الآن.
- We are watching a movie.
نحن نشاهد فيلماً الآن.
- They are playing in the park.
هم يلعبون في الحديقة الآن.

متى نستخدم (am / is / are) ؟
When do we use (am / is / are) ?

- عند التحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن.
• عند التحدث عن شيء يحدث في الوقت الحالي.
- To talk about something happening at the moment.
• عند النظر إلى شيء يحدث و أمامنا.
- When we look at something happening.
• عند التحدث عن خطة قريبة و مؤكدة.
- To talk about a plan or an arrangement.
We are visiting our grandparents tomorrow.
سنزور أجدادنا غداً.

جمل مفيدة
Useful Sentences

- What are you doing?
- I am reading a book.
- She is cooking lunch.
- They are playing football.
- We are learning English.
- It is running in the garden.
- You are doing well.

ماذا تفعل الآن؟
أنا أقرأ كتاباً.
هي تطبخ الغداء.
هم يلعبون كرة القدم.
نحن نتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية.
هو يجري في الحديقة.
أنت تقوم بعمل جيد.

مقارنة سريعة (am / is / are) Quick Comparison

am أستخدم مع	is أستخدم مع	are أستخدم مع
I أنا	He – She – It هو – هي – هو (لغير العاقل)	You – We – They أنت – نحن – هم
- I am happy. أنا سعيد. - I am a student. أنا طالب. - I am playing. أنا لعب.	- He is tall. هو طويل. - She is smart. هي ذكية. - It is small. هو (لغير العاقل) صغير.	- You are kind. أنت لطيف. - We are friends. نحن أصدقاء. - They are busy. هم مشغولون.

تذكر
Remember

- ✓ لا ننسى أن نضع (ing)
بعد الفعل الأساسي.
- ✓ Don't forget to add (ing)
after the main verb.
- ✓ الفعل (to be) يجب أن
يتفق مع الفاعل.
- ✓ The verb (to be) must
agree with the subject.
- ✓ استخدم كلمات الزمن
المناسبة مثل:
Use time words like:
now, at the moment,
today.

تدريبات على القاعدة Practice

() اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

Choose the correct answer :

- I (am – is – are) reading a story.
- He (am – is – are) playing football.
- She (am – is – are) singing.
- It (am – is – are) raining.
- We (am – is – are) watching a movie.
- You (am – is – are) learning English.
- They (am – is – are) running.
- The baby (am – is – are) sleeping.

(ب) أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام

(am / is / are) بـ :

Complete with (am / is / are) :

- I drawing a picture.
- He writing a letter.
- She cooking now.
- It sleeping on the mat.
- We studying together.
- You doing your homework.
- They playing in the garden.
- The cat sitting under the table.

(ج) أكمل الجمل التالية بوضع (ing)

بعد الفعل بين القوسين :

Complete with (ing) :

- I am (play) in the park.
- He is (swim) in the pool.
- She is (read) a book.
- They are (watch) TV.
- We are (draw) pictures.
- You are (write) in your copy.
- It is (run) in the garden.
- The bird is (sing) a song.



TIP

تدرب كل يوم على تكوين جمل في المضارع المستمر عن الأشياء حولك الآن.
Practice every day to make sentences in the present continuous about things around you now.



Present Continuous – Spelling Rules

المضارع المستمر – قواعد إضافة (ing)

3 Spelling Rules – (ing) قواعد كتابة الأفعال بإضافة (ing)

عند كتابة الفعل في المضارع المستمر نضيف (ing) حسب قواعد الإملاء التالية :

When we write the verb in the present continuous, we add (ing) according to these spelling rules :

- 1 معظم الأفعال نضيف (ing) فقط.
Most verbs – just add (ing).

أمثلة Examples

الفعل Verb	إضافة (ing) + ing
play	→ playing
read	→ reading
walk	→ walking
clean	→ cleaning
help	→ helping
talk	→ talking
cook	→ cooking
visit	→ visiting

تلاحظ : نضيف (ing) مباشرة بدون تغيير.
We just add (ing) without any change.

- 2 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نحذف (e) ثم نضيف (ing).
If the verb ends with (e) , remove (e) and add (ing).

أمثلة Examples

الفعل Verb	القاعدة Rule
make → making	e → (ing)
write → writing	e → (ing)
take → taking	e → (ing)
come → coming	e → (ing)
dance → dancing	e → (ing)
have → having	e → (ing)

تلاحظ : نحذف (e) ثم نضيف (ing).
We remove (e) then add (ing).

- 3 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك واحد نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing).
If the verb ends with a consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last consonant then add (ing).

أمثلة Examples

الفعل Verb	القاعدة Rule
run → running	n → nn + (ing)
swim → swimming	m → mm + (ing)
sit → sitting	t → tt + (ing)
stop → stopping	p → pp + (ing)
plan → planning	n → nn + (ing)
beg → begging	g → gg + (ing)

تلاحظ : نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing).
We double the last letter then add (ing).

- 4 إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (l) نضاعف (l) ثم نضيف (ing).
If the verb ends with (l) , double (l) then add (ing).

أمثلة Examples

travel → travelling	• cancel → cancelling
control → controlling	• tunnel → tunnelling

- 5 إذا كان الفعل قصيراً (حرف واحد) نضيف (ing) فقط.
If the verb is short (one letter) , just add (ing).

أمثلة Examples

go → going	• do → doing	• be → being
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معلومة مهمة
Good to Know

- كل الأفعال لها مضارع مستمر ينتهي بـ (ing).
- All verbs have a present continuous form that ends with (ing).
- لا تنس حذف (e) أو مضاعفة الحرف حسب القاعدة.
- Don't forget to remove (e) or double the letter when needed.

تدريبات على القاعدة

Practice

() اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

(Choose the correct answer) :

- write → writ.....
a)ing b)ing c)ing
- run → runn.....
a)ing b)ing c)ning
- make → mak.....
a)ing b)ing c)king
- sit → sitt.....
a)ing b)ing c)ting
- plan → plann.....
a)ing b)ning c)ing
- travel → travell.....
a)ing b)ing c)ening
- go → go.....
a)ing b)ing c)ning
- have → hav.....
a)ing b)ing c)ving

ضع الفعل بين القوسين في الصورة الصحيحة
بإضافة (ing) :

(Write the verb in brackets in the correct form (+ ing)) :

- I am (play) football now. →
- She is (cook) lunch. →
- They are (run) in the park. →
- He is (write) a letter. →
- We are (swim) in the pool. →
- The baby is (sleep). →
- You are (dance) very well. →
- It is (rain) outside. →

(ج) أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الفعل بين القوسين
بصيغة صحيحة بإضافة (ing) :

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets (+ ing) :

- I am (talk) to my friend.
- She is (read) a story.
- They are (watch) TV.
- He is (help) his dad.
- We are (study) English.
- The cat is (sleep) .
- You are (clean) the room.
- The boys are (play) tennis.



TIP

تدرب على كتابة الأفعال مع (ing) كل يوم حتى تصبح القاعدة سهلة لديك.
Practice writing verbs with (ing) every day until the rule becomes easy for you.



Present Continuous – Time Words

المضارع المستمر – كلمات تدل على الوقت

4 Time Words كلمات تدل على المضارع المستمر

نستخدم كلمات معينة لتدل على أن الحدث يحدث الآن أو في الوقت الحالي.

We use certain time words to show that the action is happening now or at the time of speaking.

Time Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى	Example مثال
now الآن	في هذه اللحظة	• I am reading now. أنا أقرأ الآن.
at the moment في الوقت الحالي	في هذه اللحظة أو الفترة	• She is cooking at the moment. هي تطبخ في الوقت الحالي.
today اليوم	في يومنا هذا	• We are cleaning the room today. نحن ننظف الغرفة اليوم.
look! انظروا	تستخدم لجذب الانتباه	• Look! The bird is flying. انظروا! الطائر يطير.
listen! استمع	تستخدم لجذب الانتباه	• Listen! They are singing. استمع! إنهم يغنون.
watch! شاهد	تستخدم لجذب الانتباه	• Watch! He is running. شاهد! إنه يركض.
these days في هذه الأيام	في هذه الفترة	• These days, we are learning many things. في هذه الأيام، نحن نتعلم أشياء كثيرة.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important Notes

★ كلمات مثل (now , at the moment) تستخدم دائماً مع المضارع المستمر.
Words like (now , at the moment) are always used with the present continuous.

★ (look! , listen! , watch!) تأتي في بداية الجملة لجذب الانتباه.
The words (look! , listen! , watch!) come at the beginning of the sentence to draw attention.

★ هذه الكلمات تساعدنا على فهم أن الحدث يحدث الآن فعلاً.
These words help us understand that the action is really happening now.

More Examples أمثلة إضافية

- I am doing my homework now.
أنا أؤدي واجبي الآن.
- She is helping her mom at the moment.
هي تساعد والدتها في الوقت الحالي.
- They are playing football today.
هم يلعبون كرة القدم اليوم.
- Look! The baby is smiling.
انظروا! الطفل يبتسم.
- Listen! The teacher is speaking.
استمع! المعلم يتحدث.
- Watch! The cat is climbing the tree.
شاهد! القط يتسلق الشجرة.

Common Collocations تراغب شائعة

- do homework يؤدي الواجب
- clean the room ينظف الغرفة
- watch TV يشاهد التلفاز
- play football يلعب كرة القدم
- read a book يقرأ كتاباً
- cook food يطبخ الطعام

تدريبات على القاعدة Practice

- (أ) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :
1. Look! The boys (is – are – am) playing.
 2. I am reading a book (now – yesterday – tomorrow).
 3. She is cooking (today – last week – tomorrow).
 4. Listen! They (sing – singing – sings).
 5. We are watching TV (at the moment – last night – next week).
 6. Watch! The bird (fly – flying – flew).
 7. They are cleaning the room (now – last year – tomorrow).
 8. He is doing his homework (today – last Monday – next week).

- (ح) Complete the sentences with a suitable time word : أكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة :

now – at the moment – today – look! – listen! – watch!)

1.! The baby is sleeping.
2. I am drinking milk
3. She is drawing a picture
4.! The children are singing.
5. We are studying English
6.! The dog is running.

- (ب) Match the time word with the correct meaning : صل الكلمة بالمعنى المناسب :

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. now | • | • | استمع! |
| 2. at the moment | • | • | في الوقت الحالي |
| 3. today | • | • | الآن |
| 4. look! | • | • | انظروا! |
| 5. listen! | • | • | اليوم |
| 6. watch! | • | • | شاهد! |

- (د) Read and answer : اقرأ وأجب :

It is Saturday today. Ali is at home. He is doing his homework now. His sister, Mona, is watching TV at the moment. Their mom is cooking lunch in the kitchen. Look! The baby is playing with his toys. Listen! The bird is singing outside.

1. What day is it today?
2. What is Ali doing now?
3. What is Mona doing at the moment?
4. What is Ali's mom doing?
5. What is the baby doing?
6. What is the bird doing?



TIP

استخدم كلمات الوقت دائماً مع المضارع المستمر، وتمرن كل يوم لتصبح أفضل.
Always use time words with the present continuous, and practice every day to become better.



Present Continuous – Building Sentences

المضارع المستمر – تكوين الجمل

5 Building Sentences تكوين الجمل

نستخدم المضارع المستمر لتكوين جمل صحيحة نتحدث بها عن أشياء تحدث الآن.

We use the present continuous to make correct sentences about actions happening now.

تكوين الجملة في المضارع المستمر

Forming Sentences

Subject + am / is / are + Verb (+ ing) + Complement
الفاعل فعل (يكون) الفعل + (ing) مكمل الجملة

Subject الفاعل	am / is / are فعل (يكون)	Verb (+ ing) الفعل + (ing)	Complement مكمل الجملة	Example مثال
I	am	reading	a book	I am reading a book. أنا أقرأ كتاباً.
He	is	playing	football	He is playing football. هو يلعب كرة القدم.
She	is	cooking	lunch	She is cooking lunch. هي تطبخ الغداء.
It	is	raining	outside	It is raining outside. إنه يمطر في الخارج.
You	are	studying	English	You are studying English. أنت تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية.
We	are	watching	a movie	We are watching a movie. نحن نشاهد فيلماً.
They	are	playing	in the park	They are playing in the park. هم يلعبون في الحديقة.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important Notes

- المضارع المستمر يتكون من : (فعل يكون) + (ing) + الفعل الرئيسي.
The present continuous is formed with (am / is / are) + verb (ing).
- الفعل (يكون) يتغير حسب الفاعل.
(am / is / are) changes according to the subject.
- الفعل الرئيسي يبقى كما هو فقط نضيف (ing) في آخره بعد تطبيق القواعد.
The main verb stays the same, we just add (ing) according to the spelling rules.
- نضع مكملًا للجملة لنفهم ماذا يحدث.
We add a complement to understand what is happening.

كلمات تساعدك
Helpful Words

- now الآن
- at the moment في الوقت الحالي
- today اليوم
- look! انظروا!
- listen! استمع!

More Examples أمثلة إضافية

- I am drinking milk now.
أنا أشرب الحليب الآن.
- She is helping her mom.
هي تساعد أمها.
- They are cleaning the room.
هم ينظفون الغرفة.
- We are learning English at the moment.
نحن نتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية في الوقت الحالي.
- Look! The baby is sleeping.
انظروا! الطفل ينام.
- Listen! The teacher is speaking.
استمع! المعلم يتحدث.

Common Collocations تراكيب شائعة

- play + football يلعب كرة قدم
- read + a book يقرأ كتاباً
- watch + TV يشاهد التلفاز
- do + homework يؤدي الواجب
- clean + the room ينظف الغرفة
- have + lunch يتناول الغداء

تدريبات على القاعدة Practice

(أ) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (am - is - are) drawing a picture now.
- She (am - is - are) reading a book.
- They (am - is - are) playing in the garden.
- He (am - is - are) swimming in the pool.
- We (am - is - are) watching TV.
- It (am - is - are) raining heavily.
- You (am - is - are) doing your homework.
- The cat (am - is - are) sleeping under the table.

(ج) Complete the sentences with the correct form of (am / is / are) :

- I studying English.
- She writing a letter.
- He playing with his toys.
- We doing our homework.
- They visiting their grandparents.
- It sunny today.
- You listening to music.
- The birds flying in the sky.

(ب) Put the words in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكوين جملة صحيحة :

- reading / now / I / a book / am / .
- playing / he / football / is / .
- cooking / lunch / she / is / .
- in the park / playing / they / are / .
- TV / we / watching / are / .
- outside / it / is / raining / .

(د) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

- I am (read) a book now.
- She is (cook) lunch.
- They are (play) football.
- He is (watch) TV.
- We are (clean) the room.
- You are (do) your homework.
- It is (rain) outside.
- The baby is (sleep) .



TIP

تدرب على تكوين جمل في المضارع المستمر كل يوم حتى تصبح أفضل في التحدث الإنجليزية.
Practice building sentences in the present continuous every day to become better in English.



Present Continuous – Negative & Questions

المضارع المستمر – النفي و السؤال

6 Negative & Questions النفي و السؤال

نستخدم النفي و السؤال في المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن ما لا يحدث أو لطلب معلومات عن ما يحدث الآن.

We use the negative and the question in the present continuous to talk about what is not happening or to ask for information about what is happening now.

Negative النفي

Subject + am / is / are + not + Verb (+ ing) + Complement
الفاعل فعل (يكون) نفي الفعل (ing) مكمل الجملة

Subject الفاعل	am / is / are فعل (يكون)	not نفي	Verb (+ ing) الفعل (ing)	Complement مكمل الجملة	Example مثال
I	am	not	reading	a book	I am not reading a book. أنا لا أقرأ كتاباً.
He	is	not	playing	football	He is not playing football. هو لا يلعب كرة القدم.
She	is	not	cooking	lunch	She is not cooking lunch. هي لا تطبخ الغداء.
It	is	not	raining	outside	It is not raining outside. إنه لا يمطر في الخارج.
You	are	not	studying	English	You are not studying English. أنت لا تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية.
We	are	not	watching	a movie	We are not watching a movie. نحن لا نشاهد فيلمًا.
They	are	not	playing	in the park	They are not playing in the park. هم لا يلعبون في الحديقة.

Questions السؤال

Am / is / Are + Subject + Verb (+ ing) + Complement + ?
فعل (يكون) الفاعل الفعل (ing) مكمل الجملة

Am / Is / Are فعل (يكون)	Subject الفاعل	Verb (+ ing) الفعل (ing)	Complement مكمل الجملة	Example مثال	Short Answer إجابة قصيرة
Am	I	reading	a book	Am I reading a book? هل أنا أقرأ كتاباً؟	Yes, I am. نعم، أنا كذلك. No, I am not. لا، لست كذلك.
Is	he	playing	football	Is he playing football? هل هو يلعب كرة القدم؟	Yes, he is. نعم، هو كذلك. No, he isn't. لا، ليس كذلك.
Is	she	cooking	lunch	Is she cooking lunch? هل هي تطبخ الغداء؟	Yes, she is. نعم، هي كذلك. No, she isn't. لا، ليست كذلك.
Is	it	raining	outside	Is it raining outside? هل إنه يمطر في الخارج؟	Yes, it is. نعم، إنه كذلك. No, it isn't. لا، ليس كذلك.
Are	you	studying	English	Are you studying English? هل أنت تدرس الإنجليزية؟	Yes, I am. نعم، أنا كذلك. No, I am not. لا، لست كذلك.
Are	we	watching	a movie	Are we watching a movie? هل نحن نشاهد فيلمًا؟	Yes, we are. نعم، نحن كذلك. No, we aren't. لا، لستنا كذلك.
Are	they	playing	in the park	Are they playing in the park? هل هم يلعبون في الحديقة؟	Yes, they are. نعم، هم كذلك. No, they aren't. لا، ليسوا كذلك.

Practice تدريبات على القاعدة

(أ) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

Choose the correct answer :

- I (am not – not am) reading now.
- He (is not – not is) playing.
- They are (not watching – watching not) TV.
- (Is – Are) she cooking lunch?
- (Am – Is – Are) you listening?
- It (is not – not is) raining.
- (Are – Is) we studying English?
- He (am not – is not) sleeping.

(ب) ضع الفعل بين القوسين في الشكل الصحيح (نفي)

Put the verb in brackets in the negative form :

- I (play) football now. →
- She (read) a book. →
- They (watch) TV. →
- We (study) hard. →
- You (listen) to music. →
- It (rain) outside. →



Important Notes ملاحظات مهمة

- نضع (not) بعد فعل الكينونة (am / is / are).
We put (not) after (am / is / are).
- لا يتغير الفعل الرئيسي.
The main verb does not change.
- في السؤال نضع الفعل مساعد (am / is / are) في بداية الجملة.
In questions, we put (am / is / are) at the beginning of the sentence.

أمثلة على النفي Negative Examples

- I am not doing homework now.
أنا أؤدي واجبي الآن.
- She is not helping her mom.
هي لا تساعد والدتها.
- They are not watching TV.
هم لا يشاهدون التلفاز.

أمثلة على السؤال Question Examples

- Am I doing my homework?
هل أنا أؤدي واجبي؟
- Is he sleeping now?
هل هو نائم الآن؟
- Are you listening to music?
هل أنت تستمع للموسيقى؟
- Are they visiting their uncle?
هل هم يزورون عمهم؟



Remember تذكر

- نفي الجملة يكون بـ (not).
We use (not) in negative. ✓
- السؤال يبدأ بـ (am / is / are).
A question begins with (am / is / are). ✓
- إجابة قصيرة نعم/لا
We answer shortly with "Yes" or "No". ✓

(ج) اكتب سؤالاً لكل جملة التالية :
Write a question for each sentence :

- I am eating lunch. →
- He is playing tennis. →
- She is drawing a picture. →
- They are visiting their grandparents. →
- We are cleaning the room. →
- You are doing your homework. →



TIP

تدرب كل يوم على النفي و السؤال في المضارع المستمر حتى تصبح القاعدة سهلة عليك.
Practice negative and questions in the present continuous every day until the rule becomes easy for you.

Let's Learn Together!

Grammar

Present Continuous – Exercises (1)

تدريبات على المضارع المستمر (1)

7 Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

(A) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (am – is – are) reading a book now.
- He (am – is – are) playing football.
- She (am – is – are) cooking lunch.
- We (am – is – are) watching TV at the moment.
- They (am – is – are) studying English now.
- It (am – is – are) raining outside.
- You (am – is – are) doing your homework.
- The baby (am – is – are) sleeping.
- The boys (am – is – are) playing in the park.
- I (am – is – are) drinking milk.

(C) Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (am / is / are) :
(ح) ضع الفعل المناسب (am / is / are) :

- I _____ reading a story.
- He _____ playing tennis.
- She _____ singing a song.
- It _____ sitting on the mat.
- We _____ doing our homework.
- You _____ cleaning the room.
- They _____ visiting their uncle.
- The cat _____ eating fish.
- The baby _____ sleeping.
- I _____ learning English.

(B) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- They are _____ a movie now.
a) watch b) watching c) watches
- She is _____ a picture.
a) draw b) drawing c) draws
- I am _____ to music.
a) listen b) listening c) listens
- It is _____ heavily.
a) rain b) raining c) rains
- He is _____ in the garden.
a) play b) playing c) plays
- We are _____ English.
a) study b) studying c) studies
- You are _____ football.
a) play b) playing c) plays
- They are _____ their homework.
a) do b) doing c) does
- I am _____ a letter now.
a) write b) writing c) writes
- She is _____ TV.
a) watch b) watching c) watches

(D) Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous :

(د) ضع الأفعال بين القوسين في المضارع المستمر :

- I _____ (read) a book now.
- She _____ (cook) lunch.
- They _____ (play) in the park.
- He _____ (swim) in the pool.
- We _____ (watch) a movie.
- You _____ (write) a letter.
- It _____ (rain) outside.
- The baby _____ (sleep).
- Ali _____ (draw) a picture.
- Mona _____ (listen) to music.

(E) Read and choose the correct answer :

- I am drinking milk now.
a) True b) False c) Not given
- She is helping her mom.
a) True b) False c) Not given
- They are playing football.
a) True b) False c) Not given
- It is not raining.
a) True b) False c) Not given
- We are studying English.
a) True b) False c) Not given

(F) Correct the underlined words :

(و) صحح الكلمات التي تحته خط :

- I is reading a book.
- He are playing football.
- She am cooking lunch.
- We is watching a movie.
- They is doing homework.
- It are raining.
- You is cleaning the room.
- The baby are sleeping.
- Ali am writing a letter.
- Mona is listen to music.

(G) Complete the mini-dialogues :

(ز) أكمل المحادثات التالية :

- A: What are you doing now?
B: I _____ a book.
- A: What is she doing?
B: She _____ lunch.
- A: What are they doing?
B: They _____ TV.
- A: What is it doing?
B: It _____ in the garden.
- A: What are you doing at the moment?
B: I _____ my homework.



TIP

تدرب كل يوم على تكوين جمل بالمضارع المستمر تصبح أكثر ثقة في اللغة الإنجليزية.
Practice every day to become more confident in using the present continuous.

تذكر
Remember

- am مع I
 - is مع He / She / It
 - are مع You / We / They
- نضيف (ing) للفعل الرئيسي.
لا ننسى كلمات مثل :

now – at the moment – today –
look! – listen! – watch!
هذه الكلمات تدل على الحدث
الذي يحدث الآن.

تدريبات على المضارع المستمر (٢)

8 Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

(أ) رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة :

- reading / I / am / a book / now / .
- is / He / football / playing / .
- cooking / She / lunch / is / .
- are / They / in the park / playing / .
- it / raining / is / outside / .
- doing / You / your homework / are / .
- a movie / watching / We / are / .
- milk / drinking / I / am / .
- English / studying / We / are / .
- sleeping / The baby / is / .

Common Mistakes
أخطاء شائعة

نسى (ing) في نهاية الفعل.

X He is play football.

✓ He is playing football.

استخدام (am) مع he / she / .

X He am reading.

✓ He is reading.

وضع (not) قبل الفعل بدلاً من بعده.

X She not watching TV.

✓ She is not watching TV.

نسيان تغيير (is / are) حسب الفاعل.

X They is playing.

✓ They are playing.

9 Correct the underlined words :

(ب) صحح الكلمة المخطئة التي تحتها خط :

- I is reading a book.
- He am playing football.
- She are cooking lunch.
- They is watching TV.
- We is doing our homework.
- It are raining outside.
- You am studying English.
- The baby are sleeping.
- Ali am writing a letter.
- Mona are listening to music.

10 Match (A) with (B) :

(ج) وصل من العمود (أ) بما يناسبه في العمود (ب) :

(A)		(B)
1. I	•	a. is cooking.
2. He	•	b. are playing.
3. She	•	c. am studying.
4. It	•	d. is sleeping.
5. We	•	e. is playing.
6. They	•	f. are watching.
7. You	•	g. are studying.
8. The baby	•	h. are running.

11 Complete the conversations :

(د) أكمل المحادثات التالية :

- A: What are you doing now?
B: I _____ a book.
- A: What is he doing?
B: He _____ football.
- A: What is she doing?
B: She _____ lunch.
- A: What are they doing?
B: They _____ in the park.

- A: Is it raining outside?
B: Yes, it _____.
- A: What are you doing at the moment?
B: I _____ my homework.
- A: What is the baby doing?
B: The baby _____.
- A: What are we doing?
B: We _____ a movie.

12 Write sentences using the words given :

(هـ) اكتب جملًا باستخدام الكلمات المعطاة :

- (I) (read a book) (now) → _____
- (He) (play football) (at the moment) → _____
- (She) (cook lunch) (today) → _____
- (They) (play in the park) (now) → _____
- (It) (rain) (outside) → _____
- (We) (watch TV) (at the moment) → _____
- (You) (study English) (now) → _____
- (The baby) (sleep) (now) → _____

13 Make questions :

(و) ضع السؤال المناسب :

- _____ ?
I am reading a book.
- _____ ?
He is playing football.
- _____ ?
She is cooking lunch.
- _____ ?
They are watching TV.
- _____ ?
It is raining outside.
- _____ ?
The baby is sleeping.



TIP

تدرب على تكوين جمل كثيرة في المضارع المستمر كل يوم لتحسين لغتك الإنجليزية.

Practice making many sentences in the present continuous every day to improve your English.



Present Continuous – Review

مراجعة شاملة على قواعد المضارع المستمر

11

Grammar Summary

ملخص القواعد

1- Form

التكوين

Subject + am / is / are
+ Verb (+ ing)
+ Complement
الفاعل (am / is / are)
الفعل (+ ing)
+ مكمل الجملة

: أمثلة Examples

- I am reading a book.
- He is playing football.
- They are watching TV.
- We are studying English.

2- am / is / are

استخدام

Subject الفاعل	Verb to be فعل (يكون)
I	am
He / She / It	is
You / We / They	are

: أمثلة Examples

- I am happy.
- She is cooking.
- They are running.

3- Verb + ing

(إضافة ing)

معظم الأفعال نضيف لها (ing)
play → playing
read → reading

• إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e)
نحذف (e) ثم نضيف (ing)
make → making
write → writing

• إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن
يسبقه حرف متحرك واحد
نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing)
run → running
swim → swimming

4- Time Words

كلمات تدل على المضارع المستمر

- now (الآن)
- at the moment (في الوقت الحالي)
- today (اليوم)
- look! (انظروا)
- listen! (استمعوا)
- these days (في هذه الأيام)

: أمثلة Examples

- I am reading now.
- Look! The cat is sleeping.
- We are learning today.
- Listen! The bird is singing.

5- Negative (النفي)

Subject + am / is / are + not + Verb (+ ing)
(am / is / are) + not + الفعل (+ ing)

: أمثلة Examples

- I am not playing now.
- She is not cooking.
- They are not watching TV.

6- Question (السؤال)

Am / Is / Are + Subject + Verb (+ ing) + ... ?
(am / is / are) + الفاعل (+ ing) + الفعل (+ ing) + ... ?

: أمثلة Examples

- Am I reading a book?
Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
- Is he playing football?
Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- Are they watching TV?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

7- Short Answers

إجابات قصيرة

Question السؤال	Short Answer الإجابة القصيرة
Am I ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
Is he / she / it ...?	Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.
Are you / we / they ...?	Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren't.

Practice تدريبات

(A) Choose the correct answer :

- I (am - is - are) reading a story now.
- She (am - is - are) cooking lunch.
- They (am - is - are) playing in the park.
- He (am - is - are) not watching TV.
- We (am - is - are) studying now.
- It (am - is - are) raining outside.
- You (am - is - are) doing your homework.
- The baby (am - is - are) sleeping.

(C) Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous :

(ج) ضع الأفعال بين الأقواس في المضارع المستمر :

- I (read) a book now.
- He (play) football.
- She (cook) lunch.
- They (watch) a movie.
- We (study) English.
- You (do) your homework.
- It (rain) heavily.
- The baby (sleep) .

(B) Do as shown between brackets :

(ب) أفعل كما هو مطلوب بين القوسين :

- He is running. (Negate)
- They are watching TV. (Make question)
- I am reading a book. (Ask question)
- She is cleaning her room. (Negate)
- It is raining. (Ask question)
- We are playing football. (Negate)
- Are they studying English? (Short answer)
- Is he drawing a picture? (Short answer)

(D) Complete the sentences with a suitable time word :

(د) أكمل الجمل بكلمة مناسبة :

(now - at the moment - today - look! - listen!)

- ! The children are singing.
- I am doing my homework
- , the baby is smiling.
- We are learning English
- is my birthday.

(E) Read and answer :

(هـ) اقرأ ثم أجب :

It is Friday today. Ali is at home now.
He is doing his homework. His sister, Mona,
is watching TV at the moment. Their mom
is cooking lunch in the kitchen. Look!
The baby is playing with his toys.

- What day is it today?
- Where is Ali now?
- What is Ali doing?
- What is Mona doing?
- What is their mom doing?
- What is the baby doing?

(F) Write about the picture :

(و) اكتب حمل عن الصورة بالكلمات التالية :

(boy - read - book - now)



.....

.....

.....

.....



TIP

تذكر : استخدم (am / is / are) بشكل صحيح، ولا تنس إضافة (ing) للفعل.
Remember: Use (am / is / are) correctly, and don't forget to add (ing) to the verb.



استخدام المضارع المستمر

12 Grammar Point

نقطة القاعدة

يستخدم المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + ing) في الحالات التالية :

1	Actions happening now	أفعال تحدث الآن	I am reading a book now. أنا أقرأ كتاباً الآن.
2	Actions happening at the moment of speaking	أفعال تحدث في لحظة الكلام	She is cooking lunch at the moment. هي تطبخ الغداء في هذه اللحظة.
3	Temporary actions (not permanent)	أفعال مؤقتة (ليست دائمة)	They are staying in a hotel this week. هم يقيمون في فندق هذا الأسبوع.
4	Changes or developments (happening now)	تغيرات أو تطورات (تحدث الآن)	It is getting colder these days. الطقس يصبح أكثر برودة هذه الأيام.
5	Future arrangements	ترتيبات مستقبلية	We are meeting our teacher tomorrow. سوف نلتقي مع معلمنا غداً.

More Examples أمثلة إضافية

- I am doing my homework now.
أنا أوم بواجبي الآن.
- He is watching a movie.
هو يشاهد فيلماً.
- They are playing in the park.
هم يلعبون في الحديقة.
- Look! The birds are flying.
انظر! الطيور تطير.
- My brother is studying English these days.
أخي يدرس اللغة الإنجليزية هذه الأيام.
- We are having dinner tonight.
نحن نتناول العشاء الليلة.

Useful Notes
ملاحظات مهمة

- لا نستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن المشاعر مثل (like – love – hate – want ...) ولا مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن الملكية مثل (have – own – belong).
- now – at the moment – today – these days – look! – listen! مع المضارع المستمر.
- لا نضع (s / es) مع الفعل لأن الفعل ينتهي بـ (ing).

كلمات تساعدك
Helpful Words

- now الآن
- at the moment في هذه اللحظة
- today اليوم
- these days هذه الأيام
- look! انظروا
- listen! استمعوا
- this week هذا الأسبوع
- tonight الليلة
- It is raining heavily now.
إنه يمطر بغزارة الآن.
- The baby is sleeping.
الطفل نائم.
- Are you coming tomorrow?
هل أنت قادم غداً؟

Practice تدريبات

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (am – is – are) reading now.
- She (am – is – are) cooking lunch.
- They (am – is – are) playing football.
- It (am – is – are) raining heavily.
- We (am – is – are) studying now.
- You (am – is – are) doing your homework.
- The baby (am – is – are) sleeping.
- He (am – is – are) watching TV.

(B) Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous :

ضع الأفعال بين الأقواس في المضارع المستمر :

- I (read) a book now.
- She (cook) lunch.
- They (play) in the park.
- It (rain) outside.
- We (study) English.
- He (watch) TV.
- The baby (sleep).

(C) Make negative sentences :

اجعل الجملة التالية منفية :

- I am reading a book.
- She is cooking.
- They are playing football.
- It is raining.
- We are studying English.
- He is watching TV.

(D) Make questions :

ضع السؤال المناسب للجملة التالية :

- I am doing my homework. ?
- She is drawing a picture. ?
- They are in the park. ?
- It is getting dark. ?
- We are having lunch. ?
- He is playing a game. ?

(E) Read and answer :

اقرأ ثم أجب :

It is Saturday today. Ali is at home now. He is doing his homework. His sister, Mona, is cooking lunch with their mom. They are listening to music. Their dad is washing the car outside.

- What day is it today?
- Where is Ali now?
- What is Ali doing?
- Who is cooking lunch?
- What are they listening to?
- What is their dad doing?

(F) Choose the correct time word :

اختر الكلمة المناسبة :

- I am reading now / yesterday.
- She is cooking lunch at the moment / tomorrow.
- They are playing today / last week.
- It is raining these days / last summer.
- We are meeting our teacher tomorrow / last night.



TIP

تذكر : استخدم المضارع المستمر عندما تتحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن أو في هذه اللحظة أو في هذه الفترة.
Remember: Use the present continuous when you talk about something happening now or around now.



Can (Ability) – Affirmative

can – الإثبات باستخدام (القدرة)

1

Use of Can

استخدام can

نستخدم can عندما نتحدث عن شيء يستطيع الشخص أو الحيوان القيام به.

We use can to talk about something that a person or an animal is able to do.

Form (التكوين)

Subject + can + Verb (infinitive)
الفاعل can الفعل (في المصدر)

Examples (أمثلة كثيرة)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I can swim. | أنا أستطيع السباحة. | 9. I can draw pictures. | أنا أستطيع رسم الصور. |
| 2. You can run fast. | أنت تستطيع أن تركض بسرعة. | 10. You can jump high. | أنت تستطيع القفز عاليًا. |
| 3. He can ride a bike. | هو يستطيع ركوب الدراجة. | 11. He can write. | هو يستطيع الكتابة. |
| 4. She can read books. | هي تستطيع قراءة الكتب. | 12. She can dance. | هي تستطيع الرقص. |
| 5. It can fly. | هو (الغیر العاقل) يستطيع الطيران. | 13. We can cook food. | نحن نستطيع طبخ الطعام. |
| 6. We can play football. | نحن نستطيع لعب كرة القدم. | 14. They can play tennis. | هم يستطيعون لعب التنس. |
| 7. They can sing. | هم يستطيعون الغناء. | 15. The fish can swim. | السماك تستطيع السباحة. |
| 8. The bird can fly. | العصفور يستطيع الطيران. | 16. Ali can speak English. | علي يستطيع التحدث بالإنجليزية. |

More Examples (أمثلة إضافية)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| • I can help my mom.
أنا أستطيع مساعدة أمي. | • We can clean the room.
نحن نستطيع تنظيف الغرفة. | • The cat can climb the tree.
القط يستطيع تسلق الشجرة. |
| • You can open the door.
أنت تستطيع فتح الباب. | • They can watch a movie.
هم يستطيعون مشاهدة فيلم. | • The dog can run.
الكلب يستطيع الركض. |
| • He can play the guitar.
هو يستطيع عزف الجيتار. | • My brother can drive a car.
أخي يستطيع قيادة السيارة. | • The baby can crawl.
الطفل يستطيع الزحف. |
| • She can bake a cake.
هي تستطيع خبز الكعكة. | • My sister can sew clothes.
أختي تستطيع خياطة الملابس. | • The parrot can talk.
الببغاء يستطيع التحدث. |

Common Verbs with Can أفعال شائعة مع can

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| • swim (يسبح) | • run (يركض) | • dance (يرقص) | • jump (يقفز) | • write (يكتب) | • draw (يرسم) | • help (يساعد) | • play tennis (يلعب تنس) |
| • dance (يرقص) | • play football (يلعب كرة القدم) | • helg (يغاعد) | • sing (يرقص) | • ride a bike (يركب دراجة) | • close (يغلق) | • cook (يطبخ) | • can (يمكن) |

Quick Practice

تدريب سريع

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (can – can't) swim.
- She (can – can't) read.
- He (can – can't) ride a bike.
- We (can – can't) play football.
- They (can – can't) sing.
- It (can – can't) fly.

(B) Put (✓) or (X) :

ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- I can play tennis. ()
- She can't dance. ()
- They can read books. ()
- He can't swim. ()
- The bird can fly. ()
- We can't write. ()

(C) Complete with (can) :

أكمل بـ (can) :

- I _____ cook.
- She _____ jump.
- He _____ play football.
- We _____ help.
- They _____ draw.
- The fish _____ swim.



TIP

تذكر: can تعبر عن القدرة، وتأتي قبل الفعل في المصدر بدون to.

Remember: Can shows ability. It comes before the verb in the infinitive without to.



Can't (Inability) – Negative

(الثفب باستخداف القدرة) can't

1

Use of Can't

استخداف can't

نستخداف can't عندما نتحدث عن شيء لا يستطيع الشخص أو الحيوان القيام به.

We use can't to say that a person or an animal is not able to do something.

Form (التكوين)

Subject + can't + Verb (infinitive)
الفاعل can't الفعل (في المصدر)

Examples (أمثلة)

- I can't swim. أنا لا أستطيع السباحة.
- You can't run fast. أنت لا تستطيع أن تركض بسرعة.
- He can't ride a bike. هو لا يستطيع ركوب الدراجة.
- She can't read. هي لا تستطيع القراءة.
- It can't fly. هو (غير العاقل) لا يستطيع الطيران.
- We can't play football now. نحن لا نستطيع لعب كرة القدم الآن.
- They can't sing. هم لا يستطيعون الغناء.
- The bird can't swim. العصفور لا يستطيع السباحة.
- I can't drive a car. أنا لا أستطيع قيادة السيارة.
- You can't open the door. أنت لا تستطيع فتح الباب.
- He can't speak English. هو لا يستطيع التحدث بالإنجليزية.
- She can't dance. هي لا تستطيع الرقص.
- We can't go now. نحن لا نستطيع الذهاب الآن.
- They can't come today. هم لا يستطيعون أن يأتوا اليوم.
- The baby can't walk. الطفل لا يستطيع المشي.
- Ali can't play tennis. علي لا يستطيع لعب التنس.

More Examples (أمثلة إضافية)

- I can't help you now. أنا لا أستطيع مساعدتك الآن.
- You can't close the window. أنت لا تستطيع غلق النافذة.
- He can't lift heavy things. هو لا يستطيع رفع الأشياء الثقيلة.
- She can't bake a cake. هي لا تستطيع خبز الكعكة.
- We can't clean the room. نحن لا نستطيع تنظيف الغرفة.
- They can't watch TV now. هم لا يستطيعون مشاهدة التلفاز الآن.
- My brother can't swim. أخي لا يستطيع السباحة.
- My sister can't sew clothes. أختي لا تستطيع خياطة الملابس.
- The cat can't climb the wall. القط لا يستطيع تسلق الحائط.
- The dog can't fly. الكلب لا يستطيع الطيران.
- The baby can't talk. الطفل لا يستطيع الكلام.
- The parrot can't sing. الببغاء لا يستطيع الغناء.

Common Mistakes

أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ He can't to swim. (خاطن)
- ✓ He can't swim. (صحيح)
- لا نستخدم to بعد can't.
- ✗ She can't reads. (خاطن)
- ✓ She can't read. (صحيح)
- لا نضيف s بعد الفعل.
- ✗ I not can swim. (خاطن)
- ✓ I can't swim. (صحيح)
- نستخدم can't بدل not can.

Short Answers (الإجابات القصيرة)

Question (السؤال)	Yes, ...)	No, ...)
Can you swim?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can she read?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can he ride a bike?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can we play football?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can they sing?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.



تذكر

Remember

can = القدرة (Ability)
can't = عدم القدرة (Inability)
We use can for ability.
We use can't for inability.

Quick Practice

تدريب سريع

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (can – can't) swim.
- She (can – can't) ride a bike.
- He (can – can't) fly.
- We (can – can't) play now.
- They (can – can't) sing.
- It (can – can't) walk.

(B) Put (✓) or (X) :

ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- I can't swim. ()
- She can't dance. ()
- They can't read. ()
- He can't write. ()
- We can't go now. ()
- The baby can't walk. ()

(C) Complete with (can't) :

أكمل بـ (can't) :

- I _____ drive a car.
- She _____ cook.
- He _____ speak English.
- We _____ play now.
- They _____ come today.
- The bird _____ swim.

(D) Answer the questions :

أجب عن الأسئلة :

- Can you swim?
- Can she dance?
- Can they play football?
- Can he fly?
- Can the baby walk?



TIP

تذكر : نستخدم can't عندما لا يستطيع الشخص أو الحيوان فعل شيء.

Remember: Use can't when a person or an animal is not able to do something.



Questions with Can – Short Answers

الأسئلة باستخدام can – الإجابات القصيرة

1

Questions with Can الأسئلة باستخدام can

نستخدم can في بداية الجملة للسؤال عن قدرة أي شخص على فعل شيء.
We use can at the beginning of the sentence to ask about ability.

Form (التكوين)

Can + Subject + Verb (infinitive) ?
can الفاعل الفعل (في المصدر)

Examples (أمثلة)

- Can you swim? هل تستطيع أن تسبح؟
- Can she read? هل تستطيع هي أن تقرأ؟
- Can he ride a bike? هل يستطيع هو أن يركب دراجة؟
- Can we play football? هل نستطيع أن نلعب كرة القدم؟
- Can they sing? هل يستطيعون أن يغنوا؟
- Can the bird fly? هل يستطيع العصفور أن يطير؟
- Can Ali speak English? هل يستطيع علي أن يتحدث الإنجليزية؟
- Can your brother draw? هل يستطيع أخوك أن يرسم؟

ملاحظات مهمة
Important Notes

- نضع can في بداية الجملة عند السؤال.
Can comes at the beginning of the question.
- الفعل يأتي بعد الفاعل في المصدر.
The verb comes after the subject in the infinitive.
- لا نضيف s بعد can.
We don't add s to the verb.
- لا نستخدم بعد can.
We don't use to after can.

Words Used in Questions

كلمات شائعة في الأسئلة

- swim (يسبح)
- read (يقرأ)
- ride (يركب)
- play (يلعب)
- sing (يغني)
- cook (يطبخ)
- draw (يرسم)
- run (يجري)
- write (يكتب)
- dance (يرقص)

2

Short Answers (الإجابات القصيرة)

نخبر عن الأسئلة بـ Yes, ... can أو No, ... can't.
We answer questions with Yes, ... can or No, ... can't.

Question (السؤال)	Yes, ... (إجابة نعم)	No, ... (إجابة لا)
Can you swim?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can she read?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can he fly?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can we play?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can they sing?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.
Can the baby walk?	Yes, the baby can.	No, the baby can't.
Can Ali speak English?	Yes, Ali can.	No, Ali can't.

تذكر
Remember

Yes, I can.
Yes, he / she / it can.
Yes, we / you / they can.

No, I can't.
No, he / she / it can't.
No, we / you / they can't.

3

More Examples أمثلة إضافية

- Can you help me?
– Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Can she cook?
– Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
- Can he run fast?
– Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
- Can they play tennis?
– Yes, they can. / No, they can't.
- Can the cat climb the tree?
– Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
- Can the dog swim?
– Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
- Can we go now?
– Yes, we can. / No, we can't.
- Can Ali draw a picture?
– Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
- Can your sister dance?
– Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
- Can your brother ride a bike?
– Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
- Can you write in English?
– Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Can Mona read this book?
– Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

Quick Practice

تدريب سريع

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- Can you swim? (Yes, I can. – No, I can't.)
- Can she read? (Yes, she can. – No, she can't.)
- Can he ride a bike? (Yes, he can. – No, he can't.)
- Can they play football? (Yes, they can. – No, they can't.)
- Can the baby walk? (Yes, the baby can. – No, the baby can't.)
- Can Ali speak English? (Yes, Ali can. – No, Ali can't.)

(B) Put (✓) or (X) :

ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- Can you swim? — Yes, I can. ()
- Can she dance? — No, she can't. ()
- Can he fly? — Yes, he can. ()
- Can we play now? — No, we can't. ()
- Can they sing? — Yes, they can. ()
- Can the bird walk? — No, it can't. ()

(C) Answer the questions :

اجب عن الأسئلة :

- Can you cook?
- Can your sister read?
- Can your brother run fast?
- Can the dog swim?
- Can Ali draw a picture?
- Can we go to the park?



TIP

تذكر : نستخدم can في بداية السؤال. ونجيب بـ Yes, ... can أو No, ... can't.
Remember: We use can at the beginning of the question and answer with Yes, ... can or No, ... can't.



Sports & Activities – Using Can

الأنشطة والمهارات – استخدام can

1 Sports and Activities الرياضة والأنشطة

نستخدم can للحديث عن مهارة أو نشاط يستطيع الشخص القيام به.

We use can to talk about sports and activities that a person is able to do.

ملاحظات مهمة
Important Notesبعد can يأتي الفعل في المصدر.
The verb comes after can in the infinitive.

- لا نضيف s بعد can.
We don't add s to the verb.
- لا نستخدم to بعد can.
We don't use to after can.

2 Sports and Activities Vocabulary كلمات الرياضة والأنشطة

English	عناطمة	English	عناطمة	English	عناطمة
swim	يسبح	dance	يرقص	climb	يتسلق
run	يجري	sing	يغني	fly	يطير
jump	يقفز	draw	يرسم	speak English	يتحدث الإنجليزية
ride a bike	يركب دراجة	write	يكتب	play the piano	يعزف البيانو
play football	يلعب كرة القدم	read	يقرأ	play the guitar	يعزف الجيتار
play tennis	يلعب التنس	cook	يطبخ	skate	يتزلج
play basketball	يلعب كرة السلة	help	يساعد	do karate	يمارس الكاراتيه

3 Examples أمثلة

- I can swim. أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- You can run fast. أنت تستطيع أن تركض بسرعة.
- He can ride a bike. هو يستطيع أن يركب دراجة.
- She can play tennis. هي تستطيع أن تلعب تنس.
- We can play football. نحن نستطيع أن نلعب كرة القدم.
- They can play basketball. هم يستطيعون أن يلعبوا كرة السلة.
- Ali can speak English. علي يستطيع أن يتحدث الإنجليزية.
- The bird can fly. العصفور يستطيع أن يطير.
- My sister can dance. أختي تستطيع أن ترقص.
- I can draw a picture. أنا أستطيع أن أرسم صورة.
- My mom can cook. أمي تستطيع أن تطبخ.
- We can help our friends. نحن نستطيع أن نساعد أصدقائنا.

4 Sentence Patterns تراكيب وجمل

A) Positive (الإثبات)

Subject + can + Verb
الفاعل + can + الفعل

- I can swim. أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- She can cook. هي تستطيع أن تطبخ.
- They can play football. هم يستطيعون أن يلعبوا كرة القدم.

B) Negative (النفي)

Subject + can't + Verb
الفاعل + can't + الفعل

- I can't swim. أنا لا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- He can't fly. هو لا يستطيع أن يطير.
- We can't play now. نحن لا نستطيع أن نلعب الآن.

C) Question (السؤال)

Can + Subject + Verb ?
Can + الفاعل + الفعل

- Can you swim? هل تستطيع أن تسبح؟
- Can she cook? هل تستطيع أن تطبخ؟
- Can they play football? هل يستطيعون أن يلعبوا كرة القدم؟

5 Making Sentences تكوين الجمل

Subject + can + Verb

I	swim.
You	play football.
He	cook.
She	ride a bike.
We	draw.
They	speak English.

Examples أمثلة

- I can swim. أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- You can play football. أنت تستطيع أن تلعب كرة القدم.
- He can ride a bike. هو يستطيع أن يركب دراجة.
- She can cook. هي تستطيع أن تطبخ.
- We can draw. نحن نستطيع أن نرسم.
- They can speak English. هم يستطيعون أن يتحدثوا الإنجليزية.

6 Quick Practice تدريب سريع

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I can (swim – swims).
- She can (cook – cooks).
- They can (play – plays) football.
- He can (ride – rides) a bike.
- We can (draw – draws) pictures.
- The bird can (fly – flies).

(B) Put (✓) or (X) :

ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- I can play tennis. ()
- She can't swim. ()
- They can cook. ()
- He can't fly. ()
- We can help. ()
- The cat can climb. ()

(C) Complete with (can) or (can't) :

أكمل بـ (can) أو (can't) :

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ fly.
- They _____ play now.
- He _____ speak English.
- We _____ cook.
- The baby _____ walk.

(D) Answer the questions :

أجب عن الأسئلة :

- Can you swim?
- Can your sister dance?
- Can he ride a bike?
- Can they play football?



TIP

تذكر : نستخدم can للحديث عن مهارة أو نشاط شخص يمكنه القيام به.
Remember: Use can to talk about a skill or activity a person is able to do.



Remember تذكر

- can = ability (القدرة)
- can't = inability (عدم القدرة)

Examples أمثلة

- I can swim. (أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.)
- He can play football. (هي يستطيع أن يلعب كرة القدم.)
- She can't ride a bike. (هي لا تستطيع أن تركب دراجة.)
- We can't swim. (نحن لا نستطيع أن نسبح.)

A) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

- I (can – can't) swim.
- She (can – can't) cook.
- He (can – can't) play football.
- They (can – can't) sing.
- The bird (can – can't) fly.
- We (can – can't) ride bikes.
- Ali (can – can't) speak English.
- The baby (can – can't) walk.
- You (can – can't) draw.
- The cat (can – can't) climb.
- My brother (can – can't) run fast.
- I (can – can't) play tennis.
- She (can – can't) dance.
- They (can – can't) cook.
- He (can – can't) read.
- We (can – can't) help.
- The fish (can – can't) swim.
- I (can – can't) write.
- She (can – can't) jump.
- You (can – can't) play the piano.
- My mom (can – can't) drive.
- The parrot (can – can't) talk.
- We (can – can't) go now.

B) Put (✓) or (X) : ضع علامة (✓) أو (X) :

- I can swim. ()
- She can't cook. ()
- He can play football. ()
- They can't fly. ()
- The bird can sing. ()
- We can't ride bikes. ()
- Ali can speak English. ()
- The baby can't walk. ()
- You can draw. ()
- The cat can climb the tree. ()
- My brother can't run fast. ()
- I can't play tennis. ()
- She can dance. ()
- They can cook. ()
- He can read. ()
- We can help. ()
- The fish can swim. ()
- I can write. ()
- She can jump. ()
- You can play the piano. ()
- My mom can drive. ()
- The parrot can talk. ()
- We can go now. ()
- He can't speak English. ()

Useful Words كلمات مفيدة

- swim يسبح
- run يجري
- jump يقفز
- ride a bike يركب دراجة
- play football يلعب كرة القدم
- play tennis يلعب التنس
- sing يغني
- dance يرقص
- draw يرسم
- write يكتب
- cook يطبخ
- help يساعد
- climb يتسلق
- fly يطير
- walk يمشي
- talk يتحدث
- speak English يتحدث الإنجليزية

C) Complete with (can) or (can't) : أكمل بـ (can) أو (can't) :

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ cook.
- He _____ play football.
- They _____ fly.
- The bird _____ sing.
- We _____ ride bikes.
- Ali _____ speak English.
- The baby _____ walk.
- You _____ draw.
- The cat _____ climb.
- My brother _____ run fast.
- I _____ play tennis.
- She _____ dance.
- They _____ cook.
- He _____ read.
- We _____ help.
- The fish _____ swim.
- I _____ write.
- She _____ jump.
- You _____ play the piano.
- My mom _____ drive.
- The parrot _____ talk.
- We _____ go now.
- He _____ speak English.

D) Rewrite the sentences using can't : أعد كتابة الجمل مستخدماً can't :

- I can swim. _____
- She can cook. _____
- He can play football. _____
- They can sing. _____
- We can ride bikes. _____
- Ali can speak English. _____
- You can draw. _____
- My brother can run fast. _____
- She can dance. _____
- He can read. _____
- We can help. _____
- The bird can fly. _____
- The cat can climb. _____
- I can write. _____
- The fish can swim. _____

★ TIP نصيحة

ضع can / can't قبل الفعل في المصدر بدون to.

Use can / can't before the verb in the infinitive without to.



TIP

Remember: We use can to talk about ability. We use can't to talk about inability.

نستخدم can للحديث في وقتنا عن القدرة. ونستخدم can't للحديث في وقتنا عن عدم القدرة.



Can / Can't – Practice 2

تدريبات علي can / can't

Remember تذكر

- can = ability (القدرة)
- can't = inability (عدم القدرة)

We use can / can't to talk about what a person is able or not able to do.

Examples أمثلة

- I can swim. أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- He can play football. هو يستطيع أن يلعب كرة القدم.
- She can't ride a bike. هي لا تستطيع أن تركب دراجة.
- We can help. نحن نستطيع أن نساعد.
- They can't fly. هم لا يستطيعون أن يطيروا.

ملاحظات مهمة
! ملاحظات مهمة

- نضع can قبل المصدر بدون to. We use can before the verb in the infinitive without to.
- لا نضيف s بعد الفعل. We don't add s to the verb.
- لا نستخدم can للسؤال. We use can to ask questions.

A) Make sentences using (can). كون جملاً نخبداً can.

- I / swim / can .
- She / cook / can .
- He / play football / can .
- They / sing / can .
- We / help / can .
- The bird / fly / can .
- Ali / speak English / can .
- You / ride a bike / can .
- My brother / draw / can .
- The baby / walk / can .
- We / play tennis / can .
- She / write / can .

B) Make negative sentences using (can't). اكون جملاً منفية مستخدماً can't.

- I / swim .
- She / ride a bike .
- He / fly .
- They / play now .
- We / go now .
- The baby / talk .
- Ali / draw .
- You / cook .
- My sister / dance .
- The cat / climb the tree .
- My brother / run fast .
- The fish / walk .

C) Answer the questions. أجب عن الأسئلة.

- Can you swim?
- Can she cook?
- Can he play football?
- Can they sing?
- Can Ali speak English?
- Can your brother ride a bike?
- Can the bird fly?
- Can the baby walk?

D) Write questions using (can). اكتب أسئلة باستخدام can.

- you / swim / can / ?
- She / cook / can / ?
- He / play football / can / ?
- they / sing / can / ?
- Ali / speak English / can / ?
- your brother / ride a bike / can / ?

E) Match (A) with (B). صل (أ) مع (ب).

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. I can | a. fly. |
| 2. She can | b. swim. |
| 3. He can | c. talk. |
| 4. They can | d. run fast. |
| 5. We can | e. climb the tree. |
| 6. The baby can | f. play football. |
| 7. The bird can | g. sing. |
| 8. The cat can | h. help. |

F) Read and complete with (can) or (can't). اقرأ واكمل باستخدام can / can't.

This is Sara. She is a happy girl. She ¹ swim very well.
She ² play tennis with her friends. She ³ ride a bike.
But she ⁴ ride a horse. Her brother Ahmed ⁵ play football. He ⁶ play the piano. They ⁷ go to school now. Their cat ⁸ climb the tree.
The baby ⁹ walk yet. They ¹⁰ help their mom cook. Sara and Ahmed are good helpers.

Word Bank كلمات للمساعدة

swim – can't – help – can
can – can't – can – can
can't – can

G) Rewrite the following sentences. أعد كتابة الجمل التالية.

- I can play football.
- She can cook.
- He can ride a bike.
- They can help.
- We can sing.
- I can't swim.
- She can't fly.
- He can't draw.
- They can't go now.
- The baby can't talk.

★ TIP نصيحة

تذكر أن نستخدم can عندما نتحدث عن القدرة.
ونستخدم can't عندما نتحدث عن عدم القدرة.
Use can for ability.
Use can't for inability.



TIP

Remember: Can shows ability. It comes before the verb in the infinitive without to.
تذكر: can تدل على القدرة وتأتي قبل الفعل في المصدر بدون to.



Can / Can't – Revision

مراجعة الوحدة الخامسة



Remember تذكر

- can = ability (القدرة)
- can't = inability (عدم القدرة)

We use can for ability.

We use can't for inability.

نستخدم can للقدرة.

ونستخدم can't لعدم القدرة.

Examples أمثلة

- I can swim. أنا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- He can play football. هو يستطيع أن يلعب كرة القدم.
- She can ride a bike. هي تستطيع أن تركب دراجة.
- We can help. نحن نستطيع أن نساعد.
- They can sing. هم يستطيعون أن يغنوا.
- I can't swim. أنا لا أستطيع أن أسبح.
- He can't fly. هو لا يستطيع أن يطير.
- She can't cook. هي لا تستطيع أن تطبخ.
- We can't play now. نحن لا نستطيع أن نلعب الآن.

Important Notes ملاحظات مهمة

- We use can before the verb in the infinitive without to. نضع قبل الفعل في المصدر بدون to.
- We don't add s to the verb. لا نضيف s بعد الفعل.
- We don't add to after can. لا نستخدم to بعد can.
- We use can to ask questions. نستخدم can في السؤال.

Grammar Patterns تراكييب القواعد

A) Affirmative (الإثبات)

Subject + can + Verb (inf.)
الفاعل + can + الفعل

I can swim.

She can cook.

They can play football.

B) Negative (النفي)

Subject + can't + Verb (inf.)
الفاعل + can't + الفعل

I can't swim.

He can't fly.

We can't help.

C) Question (السؤال)

Can + Subject + Verb (inf.) ?
Can + الفاعل + الفعل ?

Can you swim?

Can he play football?

Can they sing?

Short Answers إجابات قصيرة

Yes,
(نعم)No,
(لا)

Yes, I can.

Yes, he can.

Yes, she can.

Yes, we can.

Yes, they can.

No, I can't.

No, he can't.

No, she can't.

No, we can't.

No, they can't.

Sports & Activities (كلمات و أنشطة)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| • swim يسبح | • play tennis يلعب التنس | • write يكتب | • fly يطير |
| • run يجري | • play basketball يلعب كرة السلة | • read يقرأ | • walk يمشي |
| • jump يقفز | • dance يرقص | • cook يطبخ | • skate يتزلج |
| • ride a bike يركب دراجة | • sing يغني | • help يساعد | • talk يتحدث |
| • play football يلعب كرة القدم | • draw يرسم | • climb يتسلق | • speak English يتحدث |

Common Mistakes أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ He can't to swim. (خطأ)
- ✓ He can't swim. (صحيح)
- ✗ She can plays football. (خطأ)
- ✓ She can play football. (صحيح)
- ✗ Can he to fly? (خطأ)
- ✓ Can he fly? (صحيح)
- ✗ I can't sings. (خطأ)
- ✓ I can't sing. (صحيح)

Review Exercises تدريبات مراجعة

(A) Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I (can – can't) swim.
- She (can – can't) cook.
- He (can – can't) play football.
- We (can – can't) fly.
- They (can – can't) sing.
- The baby (can – can't) walk.
- You (can – can't) ride a bike.
- The cat (can – can't) climb.

(B) Put (✓) or (X) :

ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- I can help my mom. ()
- He can't fly. ()
- They can play tennis. ()
- She can't cook. ()
- The bird can sing. ()
- We can go now. ()
- Ali can speak English. ()
- The baby can read. ()

(C) Complete with (can) or (can't) :

أكمل بـ (can) أو (can't) :

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ dance.
- He _____ ride a bike.
- They _____ play now.
- We _____ speak English.
- The cat _____ fly.
- The baby _____ walk.
- Ali _____ draw.

(D) Answer the questions :

أجب عن الأسئلة :

- Can you swim?
.....
- Can she cook?
.....
- Can he play football?
.....
- Can they sing?
.....
- Can the bird fly?
.....

E) Write questions using (can).

اكتب أسئلة باستخدام can.

- you / swim / ?
- she / cook / ?
- he / play football / ?
- they / sing / ?
- Ali / speak English / ?

F) Write negative sentences using (can't).

اكتب جمل نفي باستخدام can't.

- I / swim.
- She / fly.
- He / cook.
- They / play now.
- The baby / talk.

G) Read and choose (can) or (can't).

اقرأ واختر (can) أو (can't).

- I (can – can't) ride a bike.
- My brother (can – can't) climb.
- The fish (can – can't) fly.
- We (can – can't) help our friends.
- Sara (can – can't) write.

What I Learned ما تعلمته

- ★ I can talk about ability. أستطيع أن أتحدث عن القدرة.

- ★ I can talk about inability. أستطيع أن أتحدث عن عدم القدرة.

- ★ I can ask and answer questions. أستطيع أن أسأل وأجيب عن الأسئلة.



TIP

تذكر : نستخدم can للقدرة ونستخدم can't لعدم القدرة.
Remember: Use can for ability and can't for inability.

Can / Can't – Final Test

اختبار شامل على الوحدة الخامسة



Remember تذكر

- can = ability (القدرة)
- can't = inability (عدم القدرة)

We use can for ability.

We use can't for inability.

Examples أمثلة

- | | |
|---|--|
| • I can swim.
أنا أستطيع أن أَسبح. | • They can sing.
هم يستطيعون أن يغنوا. |
| • He can play football.
هو يستطيع أن يلعب كرة القدم. | • I can't swim.
أنا لا أستطيع أن أَسبح. |
| • She can ride a bike.
هي تستطيع أن تركب دراجة. | • He can't fly.
هو لا يستطيع أن يطير. |
| • We can help.
نحن نستطيع أن نساعد. | • She can't cook.
هي لا تستطيع أن تطبخ. |

Important Notes ملاحظات مهمة

- We use can before the verb in the infinitive without to.
نضع قبل الفعل في المصدر بدون to.
- We don't add s to the verb.
لا نضيف s بعد الفعل.
- We don't add to after can.
لا نستخدم to بعد can.
- We use can to ask questions.
نستخدم can في السؤال.

A) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

- I (can – can't) swim.
- She (can – can't) cook.
- He (can – can't) play football.
- The bird (can – can't) fly.
- We (can – can't) ride bikes.
- They (can – can't) sing.
- My brother (can – can't) draw.
- You (can – can't) play tennis.
- The baby (can – can't) walk.
- The cat (can – can't) climb.

B) Put (✓) or (X) : ضع (✓) أو (X) :

- I can play the piano. ()
- She can't ride a bike. ()
- He can fly. ()
- We can help our friends. ()
- They can't swim. ()
- The parrot can talk. ()
- Ali can speak English. ()
- The fish can climb the tree. ()
- My mom can cook. ()
- The baby can't talk yet. ()

C) Complete with (can) or (can't) : (10 Marks) أكمل بـ (can) أو (can't) :

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ dance.
- He _____ ride a bike.
- They _____ play now.
- We _____ speak English.
- The cat _____ fly.
- The baby _____ walk.
- Ali _____ draw.
- My brother _____ run fast.
- The fish _____ climb.

D) Answer the questions : أجب عن الأسئلة التالية (10 Marks)

- Can you swim? _____
- Can she cook? _____
- Can he play football? _____
- Can they sing? _____
- Can the bird fly? _____
- Can you ride a bike? _____
- Can Ali speak English? _____
- Can the baby walk? _____
- Can they play tennis? _____
- Can your sister dance? _____

E) Write questions using (can). اكتب أسئلة إستخدام (can) . (10 Marks)

- (you / swim) _____ ?
- (she / cook) _____ ?
- (he / play football) _____ ?
- (they / sing) _____ ?
- (Ali / speak English) _____ ?
- (your brother / ride a bike) _____ ?
- (the cat / climb) _____ ?
- (the baby / walk) _____ ?
- (we / help) _____ ?
- (they / play tennis) _____ ?

F) Make negative sentences using (can't). اجعل الجمل التالية في النفي باستخدام (can't). (10 Marks)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I can swim. _____ | 6. The cat can fly. _____ |
| 2. She can cook. _____ | 7. Ali can speak English. _____ |
| 3. He can play football. _____ | 8. My brother can run fast. _____ |
| 4. They can sing. _____ | 9. The baby can walk. _____ |
| 5. We can help. _____ | 10. You can draw. _____ |

G) Match (A) with (B). صل (أ) مع (ب) . (5 Marks)

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I _____ () | a. can play football. |
| 2. She _____ () | b. can swim. |
| 3. He _____ () | c. can't fly. |
| 4. We _____ () | d. can help. |
| 5. They _____ () | e. can't ride a bike. |

H) Read and choose (can) or (can't). اقرأ واختر (can) أو (can't). (5 Marks)

- Sara (can – can't) draw very well.
- The bird (can – can't) talk.
- My sister (can – can't) dance.
- The fish (can – can't) climb.
- We (can – can't) play tennis now.

I) Look and write what they can or can't do. انظر واكتب ماذا يستطيعون أو لا يستطيعون (5 Marks)

- A fish _____ 
- A bird _____ 
- A cat _____ 

- A baby _____ 
- A boy _____ 

Total / المجموع : (75 Marks)



TIP

Remember: Use can for ability and can't for inability.
تذكر : نستخدم can للقدرة، ونستخدم can't لعدم القدرة.



صيغة الأمر – Imperatives (Commands)

نستخدم صيغة الأمر عندما نطلب من شخص أن يفعل شيئاً.

1 What are Imperatives? ما هي صيغة الأمر؟

نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات، أو طلب القيام بفعل، أو نصيحة.
We use imperatives to give orders, instructions, or advice.



Important Notes

ملاحظات مهمة

نبدأ جملة الأمر بالفعل مباشرة.

We start the sentence with the verb.

Open the door. (صح)

You open the door. (خطأ)

بعد Don't يأتي الفعل في المصدر.

After Don't, we use the base form.

Don't shout. (صح)

Don't shouts. (خطأ)

لا نستخدم الفاعل في الأمر.

We don't use the subject.

Sit down. (صح)

You sit down. (خطأ)

2 Form of Imperatives تكوين الأمر

Verb + باقي الجملة

يبدأ الفعل مباشرة بدون فاعل.

We start with the verb. There is no subject.

Affirmative (الأمر)

Verb (الفعل) + باقي الجملة

Open your book.

افتح كتابك.

Negative (النهي)

Don't + Verb (الفعل)

Don't run.

لا تركض.

3 Examples أمثلة

Affirmative (الأمر)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Open your book. افتح كتابك. | 7. Read the sentence. اقرأ الجملة. |
| 2. Close the door. أغلق الباب. | 8. Write your name. اكتب اسمك. |
| 3. Sit down. اجلس. | 9. Speak English. تحدث الإنجليزية. |
| 4. Stand up. قف. | 10. Clap your hands. صفق يديك. |
| 5. Listen carefully. استمع جيداً. | 11. Clean the room. نظف الغرفة. |
| 6. Look at the board. انظر إلى السبورة. | 12. Help your friend. ساعد صديقك. |

Negative (النهي)

- | |
|---|
| 1. Don't run. لا تركض. |
| 2. Don't shout. لا تصرخ. |
| 3. Don't talk. لا تتكلم. |
| 4. Don't open the window. لا تفتح النافذة. |
| 5. Don't be late. لا تتأخر. |
| 6. Don't fight. لا تتشاجر. |
| 7. Don't eat in class. لا تأكل في الفصل. |
| 8. Don't write on the wall. لا تكتب على الحائط. |

4 Classroom Instructions تعليمات الفصل

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Open your book. افتح كتابك. | • Write. اكتب. | • Raise your hand. ارفع يدك. |
| • Close your book. أغلق كتابك. | • Speak English. تحدث الإنجليزية. | • Come here. تعال إلى هنا. |
| • Listen. استمع. | • Work in pairs. اعمل في ثنائيات. | • Go back. عد إلى الخلف. |
| • Look. أنظر. | • Work in groups. اعمل في مجموعات. | • Sit down. اجلس. |
| • Read. اقرأ. | • Be quiet. كن هادئاً. | • Stand up. قف. |

5 Polite Requests طلبات مهذبة

نستخدم كلمة Please لجعل الطلب أكثر تهذيباً.
We use Please to make the order more polite.

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Please sit down. من فضلك اجلس. | • Please listen carefully. من فضلك استمع جيداً. |
| • Please open your book. من فضلك افتح كتابك. | • Please help me. من فضلك ساعدني. |

★ Note ملاحظة

يمكن أن نضع Please في بداية الجملة أو في نهايتها.

We can put Please at the beginning or at the end.

Please listen. استمع من فضلك.
Listen, please. استمع، من فضلك.

6 Useful Tips نصائح مفيدة

- ✓ صيغة الأمر تستخدم كثيراً في المدرسة والمنزل والحياة اليومية.
Imperatives are used a lot in school, at home, and in daily life.

- ✓ احرص على استخدام نبرة صوت لطيفة عند إعطاء الأوامر.
Use a kind and polite voice when giving commands.

- ✓ اتبع التعليمات دائماً لتكون طالباً مجتهداً ومنظماً.
Always follow instructions to be a hard-working and organized student.



TIP

تذكر: استخدم الأمر والنهي بشكل صحيح في حياتك اليومية داخل المدرسة وخارجها.
Remember: Use the imperatives and negatives correctly in your daily life at school and at home.

صيغة النهي – Negative Imperatives (Don't)

نستخدم صيغة النهي عندما نطلب من شخص ألا يفعل شيئاً.

1 What is Negative Imperatives? ما هي صيغة النهي؟

هي الجمل التي نستخدمها لطلب من شخص ألا يفعل شيئاً.

They are sentences used to tell someone
not to do something.

- مثال :
- Don't run.
 - Don't talk.
 - Don't open the window.



Important Notes ملاحظات مهمة

بعد Don't يأتي الفعل بدون (to).
After Don't, we use the base form.

- Don't play. (صح)
Don't plays. (خطأ)

لا نستخدم الفاعل في صيغة النهي.
We don't use the subject.

- Don't run. (صح)
You don't run. (خطأ)

نضع Don't قبل الفعل فقط.
We put Don't before the verb only.

- Don't open the door. (صح)
Open don't the door. (خطأ)

2 Form of Negative Imperatives تكوين صيغة النهي

Don't + Verb لا + الفعل

يبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير وينتهي بنقطة.

We start the sentence with a capital letter and end with a period.

3 Examples أمثلة

Everyday Examples أمثلة من الحياة اليومية

1. Don't run. لا تركض.
2. Don't shout. لا تصرخ.
3. Don't talk in class. لا تتكلم في الفصل.
4. Don't open the window. لا تفتح النافذة.
5. Don't close the door. لا تغلق الباب.
6. Don't be late. لا تتأخر.
7. Don't eat in class. لا تأكل في الفصل.
8. Don't fight. لا تتشاجر.
9. Don't write on the wall. لا تكتب على الحائط.
10. Don't touch the board. لا تلمس السبورة.

Safety Rules قواعد السلامة

1. Don't touch the fire. لا تلمس النار.
2. Don't play with sharp things. لا تلعب بأشياء حادة.
3. Don't cross the street alone. لا تعبر الشارع وحيداً.
4. Don't go near the water. لا تقترب من الماء.
5. Don't put your hand in strange places. لا تضع يدك في أماكن غريبة.
6. Don't climb high walls. لا تتسلق الجدران العالية.
7. Don't swim in the river. لا تسبح في النهر.
8. Don't play with matches. لا تلعب بالكبريت.
9. Don't use your phone while walking. لا تستخدم هاتفك أثناء المشي.
10. Don't forget to wear your seat belt. لا تنسى ربط حزام الأمان.

4 When Do We Use Don't? متى نستخدم Don't؟

نطلب من شخص ألا يفعل شيئاً خاطئاً أو غير آمناً.

To tell someone not to do something wrong or unsafe.

لإعطاء تعليمات وقواعد في المدرسة والمنزل.

To give instructions and rules at school and home.

لتحذير شخص من خطر محتمل.

To warn someone about a possible danger.

مثال :

Don't run in the corridor.

Don't touch the hot pot.

Don't speak loudly.

Don't leave your things
outside.

5 Don't vs. Please النهي vs. الرجاء

Don't (النهي)

نستخدم لمنع أو إيقاف فعل.
We use it to stop
something.قد يكون الأمر قوياً.
It can sound strong.لا تأتي في النهاية عادة.
It usually doesn't come
at the end.

مثال :

Don't run.

Don't open it.

Please (الرجاء)

نستخدم لطلب فعل بشكل مهذب.
We use it to ask politely.يجعل الطلب مهذباً ولطيفاً.
It makes the request polite
and friendly.يمكن أن تأتي في البداية
أو في النهاية.
It can come at the beginning
or at the end.

مثال :

Please sit down.

Open your book, please.

6 Useful Tips نصائح مفيدة

- ✓ استخدم Don't قبل الفعل
عند النهي.

Use Don't before the verb
when giving a negative
instruction.

- ✓ تذكر أن الفعل يأتي بدون (to).

Remember that the verb
comes without (to).

- ✓ كن واضحاً لكن بأسلوب مهذب.

Be clear but always
speak politely.

- ✓ استخدم نبرة هادئة
عند إعطاء النهي.

Use a calm voice
when using Don't.

TIP

تذكر : نتحدث بنبرة هادئة ولطيفة عند استخدام Don't.
Remember: Speak calmly and kindly when using Don't.

Classroom Instructions – تعليمات الفصل

نستخدم هذه الجمل داخل لإعطاء التعليمات وتنظيم العمل.

1

What are Classroom Instructions? ما هي تعليمات الفصل؟

هي جمل قصيرة نستخدمها داخل الفصل لطلب عمل شيء ما
أو لإعطاء تعليمات للطلاب.

They are short sentences we use in class
to give orders and instructions.



Important Notes

ملاحظات مهمة

تبدأ الجملة بالفعل مباشرة.
We start the sentence with the verb.

- Open the book. (صح)
- You open the book. (خطأ)

لا نستخدم الفاعل في تعليمات الفصل.
We don't use the subject.

- Listen. (صح)
- You listen. (خطأ)

نستخدم الفام لجعل الطلب مهذباً.
We use Please to be polite.

Please listen. استمع من فضلك.

يمكن أن نستخدم الجملة في بداية الجملة
أو في نهايتها.

We can put the instruction at
the beginning or at the end.

- Listen, please. استمع من فضلك.
- Please listen. من فضلك استمع.

2

Common Classroom Instructions تعليمات الفصل الشائعة

Instruction (الإنجليزية)	Meaning (المعنى بالعربية)
1. Open your book.	افتح كتابك.
2. Close your book.	أغلق كتابك.
3. Listen.	استمع.
4. Look.	انظر.
5. Read.	اقرأ.
6. Write.	اكتب.
7. Speak English.	تحدث بالإنجليزية.
8. Work in pairs.	اعمل في ثنائيات.
9. Work in groups.	اعمل في مجموعات.
10. Be quiet.	كن هادئاً.
11. Raise your hand.	ارفع يدك.
12. Come here.	تعال إلى هنا.
13. Go back.	عد إلى الخلف.
14. Sit down.	اجلس.
15. Stand up.	قف.

3

More Instructions with Examples تعليمات أخرى مع أمثلة

Instruction	Example (مثال)	Instruction	Example (مثال)	Instruction	Example (مثال)	Instruction	Example (مثال)
1. Open the window.	Open the window, please.	5. Come to the board.	Come to the board, Ali.	9. Answer the question.	Answer the question.	13. Look at the board.	Look at the board, please.
2. Close the door.	Close the door, please.	6. Go to your seat.	Go to your seat, please.	10. Ask a question.	Ask a question, please.	14. Read the sentence.	Read the sentence.
3. Turn on the light.	Turn on the light.	7. Take out your notebook.	Take out your notebook.	11. Help your friend.	Help your friend.	15. Draw a picture.	Draw a picture.
4. Turn off the fan.	Turn off the fan.	8. Put away your bag.	Put away your bag.	12. Share your things.	Share your things.	16. Erase the board.	Erase the board.

4

Imperatives with Please جمل الأمر مع اذامر

استخدام كلمة Please يجعل الطلب أكثر تهديباً.
Using Please makes the instruction polite.

- Please open your book. من فضلك افتح كتابك.
- Please listen carefully. من فضلك استمع جيداً.
- Please write your name. من فضلك اكتب اسمك.
- Please don't run. من فضلك لا تركض.
- Please help me. من فضلك ساعدني.
- Please be quiet. من فضلك كن هادئاً.
- Please come here. من فضلك تعال إلى هنا.
- Please stand up. من فضلك قف.

5

Short Conversations in Class محادثات قصيرة في الفصل

- Teacher : Open your books, please.
Students : (open the books)
Teacher : Look at the board.
Students : (look at the board)
Teacher : Listen carefully.
Students : (listening)
Teacher : Read the sentence.
Students : (reading)
Teacher : Good! Now, work in pairs.
Students : (working in pairs)
Teacher : Well done!

6

Useful Tips نصائح مفيدة



اتبع تعليمات معلمك بسرعة
ودون تردد.
Follow your teacher's
instructions quickly.



استمع جيداً قبل أن تبدأ
في عمل أي شيء.
Listen carefully before you
start any activity.



كن مهذباً عندما تعطي
تعليمات لأصدقائك.
Be polite when giving
instructions to your friends.



نظم أدواتك وكتبك
قبل أن تبدأ الدرس.
Organize your tools and books
before the lesson.



TIP

استخدام تعليمات الفصل يساعد على تنظيم الدرس ويجعل التعلم ممتعاً وفعالاً.
Using classroom instructions helps organize the lesson and makes learning fun and effective.

Polite Requests (Please) الطلبات المهذبة

نستخدم كلمة Please لجعل الطلب أكثر تهذيباً ولطفاً عند إعطاء الأوامر أو التعليمات.

1 What are Polite Requests? ما هي الطلبات المهذبة؟

هي أوامر وتعليمات نضيف في بدايتها أو نهايتها كلمة Please لنظهر الاحترام ونكون مهذبين مع الآخرين.

They are commands or instructions that we make polite by using Please.



Important Notes

ملاحظات مهمة

كلمة وتعليمات تجعل الطلب أكثر احتراماً.
Please makes the request polite.

يمكننا استخدامها مع جميع الأوامر والتعليمات.
We can use Please with all commands and instructions.

لا نستخدم Please مع النهي (لا ...).
فستستخدم Don't فقط.

We don't use Please with negative commands. We use Don't only.

الأمر Command	النهي Negative
Please open the door. من فضلك افتح الباب.	Don't open the door. لا تفتح الباب.

2 How to Use Please كيف نستخدم Please

يمكن وضع Please في بداية الجملة أو في نهايتها.

At the Beginning في البداية	At the End في النهاية
Please open your book. من فضلك افتح كتابك.	Open your book, please. افتح كتابك، من فضلك.
Please sit down. من فضلك اجلس.	Sit down, please. اجلس، من فضلك.
Please listen carefully. من فضلك استمع جيداً.	Listen carefully, please. استمع جيداً، من فضلك.
Please help me. من فضلك ساعدني.	Help me, please. ساعدني، من فضلك.

4 Examples أمثلة على الطلبات المهذبة

- Please open your book.
من فضلك افتح كتابك.
- Please close the door.
من فضلك أغلق الباب.
- Please listen.
من فضلك استمع.
- Please look.
من فضلك انظر.
- Please read the text.
من فضلك اقرأ النص.
- Please write your name.
من فضلك اكتب اسمك.
- Please stand up.
من فضلك فف.
- Please sit down.
من فضلك اجلس.
- Please raise your hand.
من فضلك ارفع يدك.
- Please be quiet.
من فضلك كن هادياً.
- Please come here.
من فضلك تعال إلى هنا.
- Please go back.
من فضلك عد إلى الخلف.
- Please help me.
من فضلك ساعدني.
- Please share your things.
من فضلك شارك أشياءك.
- Please speak English.
من فضلك تحدث بالإنجليزية.

5 Polite Requests in Different Situations الطلبات المهذبة في مواقف مختلفة

At School في المدرسة	At Home في المنزل	In Public Places في الأماكن العامة
- Please open your book. من فضلك افتح كتابك. - Please listen to me. من فضلك استمع إليّ. - Please work in pairs. من فضلك اعمل في ثنائيات. - Please be quiet. من فضلك كن هادياً.	- Please help your mother. من فضلك ساعد والدتك. - Please take out the trash. من فضلك أخرج القمامة. - Please clean your room. من فضلك نظف غرفتك. - Please set the table. من فضلك رتب الطاولة.	- Please wait your turn. من فضلك انتظر دورك. - Please keep the place clean. من فضلك حافظ على نظافة المكان. - Please speak quietly. من فضلك تحدث بهدوء. - Please don't litter. من فضلك لا ترمي القمامة.

6 Practice Table تدريب سريع

Add Please أضف كلمة Please	Change to polite (use Please) حول إلى طلب مهذب	Write polite requests اكتب طلبات مهذبة
1. Open your book.	1. Stand up.	1. (open your book)
2. Listen carefully.	2. Read the text.	2. (help your friend)
3. Close the door.	3. Come here.	3. (listen carefully)
4. Sit down.	4. Be quiet.	4. (clean your room)
5. Help me.	5. Write your name.	5. (speak English)

7 Useful Tips نصائح مفيدة



استخدم Please دائماً لتكون مهذباً ومحترماً.

Use Please always to be polite and respectful.



انظر إلى المتحدث عندما يعطيك تعليمات.

Look at the speaker when he / she gives you an instruction.



استخدم صوتاً هادئاً عند الاستجابة.

Use a quiet voice when you respond.



حافظ على النظافة والتنظيم عندما تتبع التعليمات.

Keep things clean and organized when you follow instructions.



TIP

تذكر: الطلبات المهذبة تساعد على بناء علاقات جيدة وتجعل الجميع سعداء ومريحة.
Remember: Polite requests help build good relationships and make everyone happy and comfortable.

Exercises on Unit 6 تدريبات على الوحدة السادسة

تدريبات متنوعة على صيغة الأمر والنهي والتعليمات والطلبات المهذبة.

A) Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- _____ your book.
a) Open b) Opened c) Opens
- Don't _____ in class.
a) talk b) talks c) talking
- _____ carefully.
a) Listen b) Listening c) Listens
- Please _____ here.
a) come b) comes c) coming
- Don't _____ the door.
a) open b) opens c) opening
- _____ up.
a) Stand b) Stands c) Standing
- Please _____ your hand.
a) raise b) raises c) raising
- Don't _____ late.
a) be b) is c) are
- _____ English.
a) Speak b) Speaks c) Speaking
- Please _____ quiet.
a) be b) is c) are

B) Fill in the blanks with (can) or (can't) : أكمل الفراغات بـ (can) أو (can't)

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ ride a bike.
- He _____ fly.
- We _____ help our friends.
- They _____ speak English.
- The baby _____ walk.
- Ali _____ draw.
- My brother _____ run fast.
- The cat _____ climb.
- You _____ sing.

C) Write the correct order (Imperative) : رتب الكلمات لتكون جملة أمر صحيحة

- your / book / open / . _____
- down / sit / . _____
- carefully / listen / . _____
- here / come / . _____
- door / close / the / . _____
- up / stand / . _____
- hand / raise / your / . _____
- speak / English / . _____
- quiet / be / . _____
- read / the / sentence / . _____

D) Rewrite using Don't (negative) : أعد كتابة الجملة باستخدام (النهي) Don't

- Run in the corridor. _____
- Talk loudly. _____
- Open the window. _____
- Eat in class. _____
- Write on the wall. _____
- Fight with your friends. _____
- Be late. _____
- Waste water. _____
- Touch the board. _____
- Use your phone in class. _____

E) Choose (Please) or (Don't) to complete the sentence : اختر (Please) أو لإكمال الجملة

- (Please - Don't) open your book.
- (Please - Don't) run in class.
- (Please - Don't) be quiet.
- (Please - Don't) listen carefully.
- (Please - Don't) speak English.
- (Please - Don't) touch the fire.
- (Please - Don't) come here.
- (Please - Don't) close the door.
- (Please - Don't) throw rubbish on the floor.
- (Please - Don't) wait your turn.

F) Correct the mistakes : صحح الخطأ في الجملة

- open your book. → _____
- don't talks in class. → _____
- please stand up. → _____
- don't opening the door. → _____
- listen careful. → _____
- come here please. → _____
- dont be late. → _____
- speak english. → _____
- don't touches the board. → _____
- reads the sentence. → _____



TIP

Use imperatives to give orders and instructions.
Use don't to tell people not to do something.

نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء الأوامر والتعليمات.
نستخدم Don't لإخبار شخص ألا يفعل شيئاً.



Making Commands and Don't (Practice)

تكوين أوامر ونواه (تدريب)

تدريبات عملية على تكوين أوامر ونواه باستخدام الكلمات المدروسة.

A Write commands using the words in brackets: اكتب أوامر باستخدام الكلمات بين القوسين

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (open / your / book) → _____ | 11. (go / back) → _____ |
| 2. (close / the / door) → _____ | 12. (raise / your / hand) → _____ |
| 3. (sit / down) → _____ | 13. (work / in / pairs) → _____ |
| 4. (stand / up) → _____ | 14. (be / quiet) → _____ |
| 5. (listen / carefully) → _____ | 15. (help / your / friend) → _____ |
| 6. (look / at / the / board) → _____ | 16. (clean / the / board) → _____ |
| 7. (read / the / sentence) → _____ | 17. (take / out / your / book) → _____ |
| 8. (write / your / name) → _____ | 18. (put / away / your / bag) → _____ |
| 9. (speak / English) → _____ | 19. (turn / on / the / light) → _____ |
| 10. (come / here) → _____ | 20. (turn / off / the / fan) → _____ |

B Write negative (Don't) for the following: اكتب النهي باستخدام Don't

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. run. → Don't _____ | 11. touch the board. → _____ |
| 2. talk. → _____ | 12. swim in the river. → _____ |
| 3. shout. → _____ | 13. play with sharp things. → _____ |
| 4. open the window. → _____ | 14. cross the street alone. → _____ |
| 5. eat in class. → _____ | 15. forget your homework. → _____ |
| 6. be late. → _____ | 16. climb high walls. → _____ |
| 7. fight. → _____ | 17. eat in the library. → _____ |
| 8. write on the wall. → _____ | 18. make noise in class. → _____ |
| 9. use your phone in class. → _____ | 19. be rude. → _____ |
| 10. waste water. → _____ | 20. leave the tap open. → _____ |

C Make polite requests using Please: اجعل الجمل أكثر تهديفاً باستخدام Please

- | |
|---|
| 1. open your book. → Please open your book. |
| 2. listen carefully. → _____ |
| 3. close the door. → _____ |
| 4. sit down. → _____ |
| 5. come here. → _____ |
| 6. help me. → _____ |
| 7. be quiet. → _____ |
| 8. stand up. → _____ |

D Match to make correct commands: صل لتكون أوامر صحيحة

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Open | a. here. |
| 2. Listen | b. down. |
| 3. Look | c. quiet. |
| 4. Come | d. your book. |
| 5. Go | e. your hand. |
| 6. Raise | f. at the board. |
| 7. Be | g. carefully. |
| 8. Sit | h. back. |

E Put the words in the correct order to make commands: رتب الكلمات لتكوين أوامر صحيحة

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. your / book / open / . → _____ | 6. the / board / look / at / . → _____ |
| 2. down / sit / . → _____ | 7. English / speak / . → _____ |
| 3. the / door / close / . → _____ | 8. up / stand / . → _____ |
| 4. carefully / listen / . → _____ | 9. back / go / . → _____ |
| 5. here / come / . → _____ | 10. hand / your / raise / . → _____ |

F Read and write commands or Don't: اقرأ واكتب جملة أمر أو نهى مناسبة

- | | |
|--|---|
|  1. You want your friend to open the window. |  6. You don't want your friend to be late. |
|  2. You don't want your friend to shout. |  7. You want the class to be quiet. |
|  3. You want your teacher to listen to you. |  8. You don't want your friend to write on the wall. |
|  4. You don't want your brother to use your things. |  9. You want your friend to come here. |
|  5. You want your friend to sit down. |  10. You don't want your friend to fight. |



TIP

ابدأ الجملة بالأمر بالفعل مباشرة.
Start the command with the verb.

استخدم Don't للنهي فقط.
Use Don't for negative.

استخدم Please لجعل الطلب مهدياً.
Use Please to be polite.



Revision on Unit 6 مراجعة الوحدة السادسة

مراجعة شاملة على صيغة الأمر والنهي وعبارات الفصل والطلبات المهذبة.

1

Summary of the Grammar ملخص القواعد

Imperatives صيغة الأمر	Negative Imperatives النهي	Classroom Instructions تعليمات الفصل	Polite Requests (Please) الطلبات المهذبة
نستخدمها لإعطاء الأوامر أو التعليمات. Verb + باقي أمثلة Examples • Open your book. • Sit down. • Listen carefully. • Look at the board. • Write your name.	نستخدمها لطلب عدم فعل شيء. Don't + Verb أمثلة Examples • Don't run. • Don't talk. • Don't open the window. • Don't be late. • Don't shout.	جمل قصيرة نستخدمها داخل الفصل لتنظيم العمل. أمثلة Examples • Open your book. • Close your book. • Listen. • Read. • Work in pairs. • Be quiet. • Raise your hand.	نستخدم كلمة Please لجعل الطلب أكثر تهذيباً. أمثلة Examples • Please sit down. • Please open your book. • Please listen carefully. • Please help me. • Please be quiet.

Important Notes : ملاحظات مهمة

✓ تبدأ جملة الأمر بالفعل مباشرة.

✓ Open the door.

✗ You open the door.

✓ بعد Don't نضع الفعل في المصدر.

✓ Don't run.

✗ Don't runs.

✓ يمكن استخدام Please في بداية أو نهاية الجملة.

• Please listen.

• Listen, please.

✓ استخدم نبرة صوت ومادبة عند إعطاء الأوامر والتعليمات.



2

Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- _____ your book.
a) Open b) Opens c) Opening d) Cpaning
- Don't _____ in class.
a) talk b) talks c) talking d) Read.
- Please _____ here.
a) come b) comes c) coming d. Work in pairs.
- _____ down, please.
a) Sit b) Sits c) Sitting 5. quiet.
- Don't _____ the door.
a) open b) opens c) opening d. Raise your hand.
a run

3

Fill in the blanks with (can) or (can't) :
أكمل الفراغات ب (can't) أو (can)

- I _____ sing in English.
- She _____ swim.
- He _____ fly a kite.
- We _____ help our teachers.
- They _____ read the text.
- The baby _____ talk.
- Ali _____ draw well.
- My brother _____ ride a bike.
- The cat _____ climb the tree.
- You _____ play football.

4

Write commands : اكتب جُمل من الكلمات

- (open / your / book) _____
- (listen / carefully) _____
- (sit / down) _____
- (go / back) _____
- (raise / your / hand) _____
- (stand / up) _____
- (read / the / sentence) _____
- (come / here) _____
- (look / at / the / board) _____
- (speak / English) _____

5

Write negative (Don't) : أعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام النهي (Don't)

- run. _____
- talk loudly. _____
- open the window. _____
- eat in class. _____
- fight with your friends. _____
- throw rubbish on the floor. _____
- be late. _____
- touch the board. _____
- use your phone in class. _____
- waste water. _____

6

Match (A) with (B) : صل من (A) بما يتناسب (B)

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Open () | a. quiet. |
| 2. Listen () | b. your hand. |
| 3. Please () | c. your book. |
| 4. Don't () | d. here. |
| 5. Raise () | e. down. |
| 6. Sit () | f. run. |
| 7. Be () | g. carefully. |
| 8. Go () | h. back. |

7

Put the sentences in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكون جملة أمر صحيحة

- your / open / book / . → _____
- listen / carefully / . → _____
- sit / down / . → _____
- don't / run / . → _____
- raise / your / hand / . → _____



TIP

✓ استخدم الأوامر والتعليمات بوضوح.
Use clear commands and instructions.

✓ استخدم Don't للنهي فقط.
Use Don't for negative commands only.

✓ استخدم Please لتكون مهذباً.
Use Please to be polite.

✓ استمع جيداً والتبع تعليمات داخل الفصل.
Listen carefully and follow your teacher's instructions.



Test on Unit 6 اختبار شامل على الوحدة السادسة

اختبار شامل على صيغة الأمر والنهي وتعليمات الفصل والطلبات المهدية .

A Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- _____ your book.
a) Open b) Opens c) Opening d) Opened
- Don't _____ in class.
a) talk b) talks c) talking d) talked
- Please _____ here.
a) come b) comes c) coming d) came
- _____ down, please.
a) Sit b) Sits c) Sitting d) Sat
- Don't _____ the door.
a) open b) opens c) opening d) opened
- _____ up.
a) Stand b) Stands c) Standing d) Stood
- Please _____ quietly.
a) be b) is c) are d) am
- _____ English.
a) Speak b) Speaks c) Speaking d) Spoke
- Don't _____ late.
a) be b) is c) are d) am
- _____ your hand.
a) Raise b) Raises c) Raising d) Raised

B Fill in the blanks with (can) or (can't) :

أكمل الفراغات بـ (can) أو (can't) :

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ ride a horse.
- He _____ fly.
- We _____ help our parents.
- They _____ speak English.
- The baby _____ walk.
- Ali _____ draw pictures.
- My brother _____ play football.
- The cat _____ climb the tree.
- You _____ sing very well.

C Write commands using the words in brackets : اكتب أوامر باستخدام الكلمات بين القوسين :

- (open / your / book) → _____
- (listen / carefully) → _____
- (sit / down) → _____
- (come / here) → _____
- (look / at / the / board) → _____
- (write / your / name) → _____
- (stand / up) → _____
- (speak / English) → _____
- (read / the / sentence) → _____
- (raise / your / hand) → _____

D Write negative (Don't) for the following : اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام النهي (Don't) :

- run. → Don't _____
- talk. → _____
- shout. → _____
- open the window. → _____
- eat in class. → _____
- fight with your friends. → _____
- be late. → _____
- write on the wall. → _____
- use your phone in class. → _____
- waste water. → _____

E Choose (Please) or (Don't) to complete the sentence : اختر (Don't) أو لإكمال الجملة

- (Please - Don't) open the door.
- (Please - Don't) run in the corridor.
- (Please - Don't) be quiet.
- (Please - Don't) listen carefully.
- (Please - Don't) throw rubbish on the floor.
- (Please - Don't) come here.
- (Please - Don't) close the window.
- (Please - Don't) help your friend.
- (Please - Don't) touch the fire.
- (Please - Don't) speak English.

F Read and write what you want or don't want : اقرأ واكتب ما تريد أو لا تريد :



- You want your friend to open the book.
→ _____



- You don't want your friend to run in class.
→ _____



- You want your teacher to listen to you.
→ _____



- You don't want your brother to throw rubbish.
→ _____



- You want your friend to sit down.
→ _____



- You don't want your friend to be late.
→ _____



- You want the class to be quiet.
→ _____



- You don't want your friend to write on the wall.
→ _____



- You want your friend to come here.
→ _____



- You don't want your friend to fight.
→ _____



TIP

ابدأ جملة الأمر بالفعل مباشرة.
Start the command with the verb.

استخدم نضع Don't في المصدر.
After Don't we use the base form.

استخدم Please لتكون مهذباً.
Use Please to be polite.

اتبع تعليمات معلمك دائماً.
Always follow your teacher's instructions.



Unit 4 (Part 2) الوحدة الرابعة (الجزء الثاني)
Past Simple (الماضي البسيط)

نتحدث عن أفعال حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.

1 Form (التكوين)

I / He / She / It + V₂ (past form)
We / You / They + V₂ (past form)

- نضيف -ed في نهاية الفعل مع معظم الأفعال.
- مع الأفعال الشاذة لا نضيف -ed وتتغير شكل الفعل.

Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة	Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة
play → played	go → went
watch → watched	see → saw
help → helped	have → had
walk → walked	come → came

2 Use (الاستعمال)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن:

- أفعال حدثت وانتهت في وقت محدد في الماضي.

I visited my uncle last Friday.

(زرت خالي يوم الجمعة الماضي.)

- عادات أو أشياء كانت تحدث في الماضي.

We played in the street when we were children.

(كنا نلعب في الشارع عندما كنا أطفالاً)

- حقائق في الماضي أو قصص.

The Egyptians built the pyramids.

(بنى المصريون الأهرامات.)

3 Examples (أمثلة)

- I played football yesterday.
(لعبت كرة القدم أمس.)
- She watched a movie.
(شاهدت فيلمًا.)
- He helped his father.
(ساعد والده.)
- They visited the museum.
(زاروا المتحف.)
- We went to the zoo.
(ذهبنا إلى حديقة الحيوان.)
- He saw a cat.
(رأى قطة.)
- I had breakfast at 7 o'clock.
(تناولت الإفطار في الساعة السابعة.)
- She came late.
(جاءت متأخرة.)
- The children cleaned the room.
(نظف الأطفال الغرفة.)
- My friend sent me a gift.
(أرسل صديقي لي هدية.)
- The teacher explained the lesson.
(شرح المعلم الدرس.)
- Ali read a story.
(قرأ علي قصة.)

4 Spelling Rules (قواعد الإملاء مع الماضي البسيط)

معظم الأفعال نضيف -ed
الفعل + edplay → played
help → helped
talk → talkedالأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (e) نضيف فقط.
e + d - الفعلlike → liked
use → used
move → movedالأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (y) نضيف -ied
بسيقها حرف ساكن نحذف y ونضيف -ied
+ ied → حرف ساكن
study → studied
carry → carried
try → triedالأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن
بسيقها حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير
ونضيف -edحرف متحرك + حرف ساكن
stop → stopped
plan → planned
shop → shopped

أمم (احفظها) go → went see → saw have → had come → came do → did make → made get → got
الأفعال الشاذة eat → ate take → took write → wrote read → read give → gave find → found

5 Write the past form (اكتب الشكل الماضي)

- play → _____
- watch → _____
- help → _____
- talk → _____
- like → _____
- use → _____
- study → _____
- stop → _____
- plan → _____
- try → _____
- carry → _____
- move → _____

6 Correct the mistakes (صحح الخطأ)

- I goed to the park. → _____
- She eated pizza. → _____
- We watch the TV yesterday. → _____
- He play football last weekend. → _____
- They visit Cairo. → _____
- My sister taked my book. → _____



TIP

- ✓ Use past simple to talk about finished actions.
- ✓ Look for time words: yesterday – last – ago.
- ✓ Remember irregular verbs.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أفعال انتهت في الماضي.
ابحث عن كلمات تدل على الماضي: أمس - الماضي - منذ.
أحفظ الأفعال الشاذة جيدًا.



Unit 4 (Part 3) الوحدة الرابعة (الجزء الثالث)

Past Simple (Negative & Questions)

نتحدث عن أفعال حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.

1 Negative (النفى)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للنفي باستخدام didn't + الفعل في المصدر.

didn't + base form of the verb

I / He / She / It	We / You / They
الفعل + المصدر	الفعل + المصدر
• I didn't play football.	• We didn't visit the museum.
• She didn't watch TV.	• You didn't do your homework.
• He didn't go to school.	• They didn't see the movie.

2 Questions (الأسئلة)

نكون السؤال باستخدام (Did) قبل الفاعل ثم نضع الفعل في المصدر.

Did + subject + base form of the verb ?

Yes, I did. نعم، فعلت.	No, I didn't. لا، لم أفعل.	Short Answers إجابات قصيرة
• Did you play football?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
• Did she watch the movie?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
• Did he go to Cairo?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
• Did we visit the zoo?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
• Did they see the pyramids?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

3 Examples (أمثلة)

- I didn't play tennis yesterday.
(لم أَلْعِبَ التَّنِيسَ أمس.)
- She didn't finish her homework.
(لم تنتهِ واجبها المنزلي.)
- He didn't eat breakfast.
(لم يتناول الإفطار.)
- Did you go to the club?
(هل ذهبت إلى النادي؟)
- Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
(نعم، ذهبت. / لا، لم أذهب.)
- Did they see a film?
(هل شاهدوا فيلمًا؟)
- Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
(نعم، شاهدوا. / لا، لم يشاهدوا.)
- We didn't walk to school.
(لم نمشي إلى المدرسة.)
- Did he read the book?
(هل قرأ الكتاب؟)
- Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
(نعم، قرأ. / لا، لم يقرأ.)

4 Spelling Rules (قواعد الإملاء في الماضي البسيط)

(Regular) الأفعال المنتظمة
نضيف -ed.

play → played
walk → walked
clean → cleaned
watch → watched

الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف (e)
نضيف - فقط.

like → liked
live → lived
use → used

الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن
يسبقه حرف متحرك ضغف الحرف الحذف.

stop → stopped
plan → planned
shop → shopped

أفعال (Irregular Verbs)
لا نضيف -ed.

go → went
see → saw
have → had
come → came
eat → ate
take → took



ملاحظة مهمة: هناك أفعال شاذة كثيرة، احفظ أهمها لأنها لا تتبع قواعد منتظمة.

5 Write Negative (اكتب النفي)

- play football. → _____
- watch TV. → _____
- go to school. → _____
- read a book. → _____
- eat pizza. → _____
- visit my uncle. → _____
- see the movie. → _____
- do homework. → _____
- help my mother. → _____
- clean my room. → _____
- take a shower. → _____
- drink milk. → _____

6 Write Questions (اكتب الأسئلة)

- (you / play football) → _____ ? (Yes, I did.)
- (she / visit her grandma) → _____ ? (No, she didn't.)
- (the / watch TV) → _____ ? (Yes, he did.)
- (they / see the pyramids) → _____ ? (No, they didn't.)
- (we / go to the park) → _____ ? (Yes, we did.)
- (you / do homework) → _____ ? (No, I didn't.)

7 Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- I _____ go to the cinema yesterday.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't
- _____ she watch a movie?
a) Did b) Do c) Does
- He _____ his homework.
a) didn't do b) don't do c) doesn't do
- We _____ see the pyramids.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't
- _____ they play tennis?
a) Did b) Do c) Does
- She _____ eat breakfast.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't
- I _____ read the book.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't
- _____ you like ice cream?
a) Did b) Do c) Does
- They _____ go to school yesterday.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't
- He _____ wash his hands.
a) didn't b) doesn't c) don't

8 Put the words in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكوين جملة أهم صحيحة

- yesterday / play / didn't / I / football. → _____
- watch / Did / movie / you / a / ? → _____
- the / we / visit / zoo / didn't / . → _____
- did / she / homework / her / finish / ? → _____
- go / he / to / Cairo / didn't / . → _____
- see / they / the / pyramids / did / ? → _____
- eat / breakfast / I / didn't / . → _____
- did / TV / watch / you / ? → _____



TIP

استخدم didn't للنفي.
Use didn't for negative.استخدم Did للسؤال.
Use Did for questions.احفظ الأفعال الشاذة جيدًا.
Remember irregular verbs.اقرأ الجمل جيدًا قبل الإجابة.
Read the sentences carefully.

Unit 4 (Part 4) الوحدة الرابعة (الجزء الرابع)

Past Simple (Time Words & Key Words)

الماضي البسيط (كلمات الزمن والكلمات المفتاحية)

نتحدث عن أفعال حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.

Lesson & Pages

7

Pages 59 - 66

1 Time Words (كلمات الزمن)

تستخدم كلمات الزمن مع الماضي البسيط لتحديد وقت الحدث.

• yesterday أمس	• in 2010 في عام 2010
• last week الأسبوع الماضي	• at that time في ذلك الوقت
• last month الشهر الماضي	• this morning هذا الصباح
• last year السنة الماضية	• last Friday الجمعة الماضية
• two days ago منذ يومين	• on Sunday في يوم الأحد
• a week ago منذ أسبوع	• once مرة واحدة



كلمات الزمن تساعدنا على معرفة متى حدث الفعل.

Example: I visited my aunt last week.

(قمت بزيارة خالتي الأسبوع الماضي.)

2 Key Words (كلمات مفتاحية)

هذه الكلمات تساعدنا على استخدام الماضي البسيط.

• ago منذ	• first أولاً
• yesterday أمس	• next بعد ذلك
• last الماضي	• before قبل
• then ثم	• when عندما
• after that بعد ذلك	• suddenly فجأة
• finally أخيراً	• in the end في النهاية



نستخدم هذه الكلمات عند كتابة جمل أو قصة عن أحداث في الماضي.

Example: First, I got up. Then, I had breakfast.

(أولاً، استيقظت. ثم تناولت الإفطار.)

3 Examples (أمثلة)

- I played football yesterday. (لعبت كرة القدم أمس.)
- We visited the museum last Saturday. (زرتنا المتحف يوم السبت الماضي.)
- She finished her homework last night. (أنتهت واجبها المدرسي الليلة الماضية.)
- He went to Alex last week. (ذهب إلى الإسكندرية الأسبوع الماضي.)
- They watched a movie two days ago. (شاهدوا فيلماً منذ يومين.)
- I bought a new bag last month. (اشتريت حقيبة جديدة الشهر الماضي.)
- We had a party last Friday. (أقمنا حفلة يوم الجمعة الماضية.)
- The phone rang suddenly. (رن الهاتف فجأة.)
- First, I woke up early. (أولاً، استيقظت مبكراً.)
- Then, I went to school. (ثم ذهبت إلى المدرسة.)
- After that, I played with my friends. (بعد ذلك، لعبت مع أصدقائي.)
- Finally, I went home. (أخيراً، ذهبت إلى المنزل.)

4 Choose the correct time word : اختر كلمة الزمن المناسبة :

- I played tennis _____. (yesterday / tomorrow / next week)
- We went to the zoo _____. (last Sunday / next Sunday / tomorrow)
- She visited her grandmother _____. (last week / next week / today)
- They had a picnic _____. (two days ago / in two days / yesterday)
- He was born _____. (in 2015 / next year / last year)
- I saw him _____. (yesterday / tomorrow / next month)
- We cleaned the room _____. (this morning / last night / tomorrow morning)
- She graduated _____. (last year / next year / next week)
- He called me _____. (a week ago / in a week / last week)
- They met _____. (once / usually / always)

5 Write sentences using the time words : اكتب جمل مستخدماً كلمات الزمن :

- yesterday _____
- last week _____
- two days ago _____
- last month _____
- last Friday _____
- in 2018 _____
- this morning _____
- a week ago _____
- on Sunday _____
- at that time _____

6 Fill in the blanks with the correct past form : أكمل باستخدام الفعل في الماضي :

- I (play) _____ football yesterday.
- She (watch) _____ TV last night.
- We (go) _____ to the beach last summer.
- He (finish) _____ his homework two days ago.
- They (visit) _____ Cairo last week.
- The child (fall) _____ down yesterday.
- Ali (buy) _____ a new phone last month.
- My brother (read) _____ a story last night.
- She (clean) _____ the room yesterday.
- I (call) _____ my friend last Friday.

7 Put the words in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكون جملة الدم صحيحة :

- yesterday / football / played / I / . → _____
- last week / zoo / we / the / visited / . → _____
- ago / days / two / he / came / . → _____
- bought / she / new / last month / a bag / . → _____
- breakfast / had / I / this morning / . → _____
- the / movie / watched / they / last night / . → _____
- went / party / they / the / last Friday / to / . → _____
- 2019 / finished / he / in / school / . → _____
- her / at / saw / I / friend / that time / . → _____
- home / finally / they / went / . → _____



TIP

استخدم كلمات الزمن دائماً مع الماضي البسيط.
Use time words with past simple.تذكر إضافة مع الأفعال المنتظمة.
Add -ed with regular verbs.هل الفعل حدث وانتهى؟ إذن استخدم الماضي البسيط.
Use past simple for finished actions.رتب الأحداث. أولاً - ثم - - ذلك - أخيراً.
Order events:
first - then - after that - finally.

Review on Unit 4 مراجعة على الوحدة الرابعة

مراجعة شاملة على صيغة الماضي البسيط وكلمات الزمن والكلمات المفتاحية.

Lesson & Pages

8

Pages 57 - 66

1 Summary of the Grammar ملخص القواعد

Past Simple Form صيغة الماضي البسيط	Negative النفى	Questions الأسئلة	Time Words & Key Words كلمات الزمن والكلمات المفتاحية
I / He / She / It + V ₂ (فعل ماضٍ) We / You / They + V ₂ (فعل ماضٍ)	didn't + base form (الفعل المصدر) مثال: I didn't play football.	Did + subject + base form? مثال: Did you play football?	yesterday - last week - ago - in 2010 - this morning - first - then - after that - finally - before - next - when - suddenly - in the end
أمثلة Examples			
- I played football yesterday. - She watched a movie. - He visited his uncle. - They went to the zoo.	- I didn't play tennis. - She didn't finish her homework. - We didn't go to school. - They didn't see the film.	- Did you visit Grandma? - Did he eat breakfast? - Did they see the pyramids? - Did she read the book?	- I visited Cairo last week. - He woke up early yesterday. - They bought a new bag last month. - I was born in 2015.



ملاحظة مهمة: في الماضي البسيط نستخدم الفعل في صورته الثانية مع جميع الضمائر ونستخدم (didn't) في النفي و (Did) في السؤال.

2 Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- I _____ football yesterday.
a) play b) played c) playing
- She didn't _____ TV.
a) watch b) watched c) watching
- _____ you go to school last Friday?
a) Do b) Did c) Does
- They _____ at that time.
a) was b) were c) be
- He woke up _____.
a) in 2010 b) yesterday c) tomorrow
- I _____ my homework last night.
a) finish b) finished c) finishing

3 Fill in the blanks with (did) or didn't : أكمل الفراغات بـ (did) أو (didn't)

- I _____ play tennis yesterday.
- She _____ go to the club.
- _____ you see the fire?
- We _____ visit the museum.
- He _____ finish his homework.
- _____ they watch the match?
- Ali _____ wake up late.
- My brother _____ eat breakfast.
- The children _____ make a noise.
- You _____ come to the party.

4 Write the past form of the verbs : اكتب الفعل في الماضي

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. play → _____ | 6. clean → _____ |
| 2. watch → _____ | 7. help → _____ |
| 3. visit → _____ | 8. study → _____ |
| 4. go → _____ | 9. live → _____ |
| 5. finish → _____ | 10. call → _____ |

5 Write questions using (Did) : اكتب سؤالاً باستخدام (Did)

- you / play football yesterday ? → _____
- she / watch the movie ? → _____
- they / visit Cairo last week ? → _____
- he / eat breakfast ? → _____
- your father / go to work ? → _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct time word : أكمل الجمل بكلمة زمن مناسبة

(yesterday - last week - two days ago - in 2019 - this morning)

- I watched a movie _____.
- They visited the museum _____.
- He bought a new car _____.
- We went to the club _____.
- She finished her homework _____.

7 Put the words in the correct order : رتب الكلمات لتكون جملة المم صحيحة

- played / football / yesterday / I / . → _____
- the / watched / movie / she / last night / . → _____
- did / you / where / go / ? → _____
- to / went / they / zoo / the / . → _____
- after that / read / the book / he / . → _____
- breakfast / had / I / in 2015 / . → _____

8 Correct the mistakes : صحح الخطأ

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I plays football yesterday. → _____ | 6. We didn't see the pyramids. → _____ |
| 2. She didn't watched TV last night. → _____ | 7. I was born in 2018. → _____ |
| 3. Did he went to the park? → _____ | 8. Did you finished your homework? → _____ |
| 4. They visit the museum last week. → _____ | 9. He wake up early this morning. → _____ |
| 5. My brother eat pizza yesterday. → _____ | 10. The children make noise yesterday. → _____ |



TIP

تذكر أن تضيف -ed مع معظم الأفعال.
Add -ed with most verbs.استخدم (didn't) في النفي فقط.
Use didn't in negative sentences only.لا استخدم (Did) في السؤال.
Use Did at the beginning of questions.لا تنس كلمات الزمن: فهي مهمة.
Don't forget time words, they are important.

Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة أسئلة متنوعة على جميع القواعد التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Choose the correct answer : اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- I usually _____ up at 6 o'clock.
a) get b) gets c) getting d) got
- She is _____ her homework now.
a) do b) does c) doing d) did
- We _____ to the zoo last Friday.
a) go b) goes c) went d) going
- He _____ a new car last month.
a) buy b) buys c) bought d) buying
- My brother can _____ a bicycle.
a) rides b) ride c) riding d) rode
- _____ you play tennis? – Yes, I can.
a) Do b) Does c) Can d) Is
- Don't _____ in class.
a) talk b) talks c) talking d) talked
- Please _____ the window.
a) open b) opens c) opening d) opened
- We usually _____ lunch at 1 o'clock.
a) have b) has c) having d) had
- What _____ you do yesterday?
a) do b) does c) did d) doing
- He was _____ TV at 8 yesterday.
a) watch b) watching c) watched d) watches
- They _____ very happy last week.
a) is b) are c) was d) were
- I have got a brother. _____ name is Ali.
a) His b) Her c) He d) She
- How many _____ are there on the table?
a) book b) books c) a book d) the books
- This is _____ ruler. It is mine.
a) my b) I c) me d) mine
- Sara is taller _____ her sister.
a) than b) then c) that d) this
- The blue pen is _____ the red pen.
a) long b) longer c) the longest d) more long
- It's cold today. You should _____ a coat.
a) wear b) wearing c) wore d) wears
- We mustn't _____ in the street.
a) play b) plays c) playing d) played
- I _____ visit my grandparents next weekend.
a) will b) am c) is d) are
- What _____ your mother do?
a) does b) do c) is d) has
- We are going to _____ a picnic tomorrow.
a) have b) having c) has d) had
- I was _____ the piano at 6 yesterday.
a) play b) plays c) playing d) played
- He didn't _____ his homework.
a) do b) does c) doing d) did
- There _____ any milk in the fridge.
a) is b) are c) wasn't d) weren't
- Let's _____ to the park.
a) go b) went c) goes d) going
- My father _____ a doctor.
a) am b) is c) are d) be
- I like swimming, but I _____ like running.
a) don't b) doesn't c) didn't d) not
- We should _____ our teeth twice a day.
a) brushing b) brushes c) brush d) to brush
- They _____ the match because it rained.
a) cancel b) cancelled c) cancels d) cancelling

B Fill in the blanks with (can / can't) : أكمل الفراغات باستخدام (can / can't)

- I _____ swim.
- She _____ play the piano.
- He _____ ride a horse.
- We _____ speak English.
- They _____ climb the tree.
- My baby brother _____ walk.

C Fill in the blanks with the correct form : أكمل الفراغات بالصيغة الصحيحة للفعل بين القوسين

- I usually (go) _____ to school at 7 a.m.
- She (watch) _____ a movie last night.
- We (not / see) _____ our friends yesterday.
- What (do) _____ you do last weekend?
- They (have) _____ a new laptop.
- He (not / like) _____ vegetables.



TIP

✓ Read the question carefully.
اقرأ السؤال بعناية.

✓ Look at the time words.
Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

✓ Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

✓ You can do it!
أنت تستطيع!



Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Complete the sentences with the correct word(s) in brackets :

أكمل الجمل بالكلمة (الكلمات) المناسبة بين القوسين

- I usually go to school _____ (at - in - on) 7 o'clock.
- They went to the zoo _____ Friday. (last - next - every)
- She is _____ her homework now. (do - does - doing)
- He didn't _____ TV yesterday. (watch - watches - watching)
- How many _____ are there on the table? (book - books - a book)
- I have got a new phone. _____ name is Ahmed. (Her - His - My)
- We _____ a picnic tomorrow. (have - has - having)
- Laila can _____ the piano very well. (plays - playing - play)
- Ali didn't go to school _____ he was sick. (but - and - because)
- I visited my grandparents _____ weekend. (last - next - this)
- It's hot today. You _____ wear a hat. (should - can't - shouldn't)
- I like swimming, _____ I don't like diving. (and - but - or)
- He was _____ at home last night. (is - are - was)
- The blue pen is _____ than the red pen. (long - longer - the longest)
- Let's _____ to the park this afternoon. (go - goes - going)
- She has got two sisters. _____ sisters are very kind. (Her - She - Their)
- We must _____ our teeth twice a day. (brushing - brush - brushes)
- They _____ the match because it rained. (cancel - cancelled - cancels)
- I _____ eat meat, but I eat chicken. (don't - doesn't - didn't)
- I'll call you _____ I get home. (when - what - who)

B Complete with the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets :

أكمل باستخدام المضارع البسيط أو المستمر للفعل بين القوسين

- She usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The birds _____ (fly) in the sky.
- We _____ (go) to school every day.
- He isn't wearing a coat. He _____ (feel) hot.
- My brother _____ (play) football now.
- I _____ (not / like) coffee.
- They _____ (live) in Luxor.
- My father _____ (read) the newspaper every morning.
- We _____ (not / have) a test today.
- He _____ (watch) TV at the moment.
- I _____ (study) English at the weekend.
- The children _____ (play) in the garden.
- She never _____ (be) late for school.
- What _____ (you / do) now?
- They _____ (not / listen) to music at the moment.

C Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple :

ضع الأفعال بين القوسين في الماضي البسيط

- I _____ (visit) my uncle last week.
- She _____ (watch) a movie yesterday.
- We _____ (play) tennis after school.
- They _____ (go) to the museum.
- He _____ (not / like) the food.
- Laila _____ (clean) her room.
- My brother _____ (finish) his homework.
- You _____ (call) me last night.
- Sara _____ (live) in Aswan.
- The bus _____ (arrive) at 8 o'clock.
- I _____ (have) breakfast at 7 a.m.
- He _____ (buy) a new bag.
- Ali _____ (see) a cat in the street.
- We _____ (not / go) to the park.
- The children _____ (enjoy) the party.

D Rearrange the words to make correct sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة

- went / the / we / to / zoo / last / Saturday / .
- doing / is / what / he / now / ?
- have / I / got / a / new / phone / .
- doesn't / she / like / swimming / .
- the / children / in / park / are / playing / the / .
- longer / this / is / that / pencil / than / .
- TV / didn't / he / watch / yesterday / .
- at / I / 6 / usually / get / o'clock / up / .
- didn't / to / go / he / school / today / because / he / was / sick / .
- reading / my / now / is / brother / a / story / .

E Correct the mistakes :

صحح الخطأ

- I goes to school every day. → _____
- She didn't watch TV yesterday. → _____
- We is playing football now. → _____
- How many book are there? → _____
- He don't like meat. → _____
- They went to the cinema last week. → _____
- The blue pen is long than the red pen. → _____
- I must to study hard. → _____
- My sister can't swimming. → _____
- We have a test tomorrow. → _____

F Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- We _____ (visit / visited / visits / visiting) our aunt last Friday.
- What _____ (do / does / did / doing) you do last night?
- I usually _____ (eat / eats / eating / ate) breakfast at 7.
- The children _____ (are playing / play / played / plays) in the garden now.
- Sara is _____ (tall / taller / the tallest / more tall) than her sister.



TIP

1. Read the question carefully.

اقرأ السؤال جيداً.

2. Look at the time words.

Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

3. Check your answers.

راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

4. You can do it!

أنت تستطيع!



Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Rearrange the words to make correct sentences : رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة

1. to school / We / every day / go / . _____
2. yesterday / I / a movie / watched / . _____
3. last week / my uncle / visited / us / . _____
4. not / like / I / vegetables / . _____
5. the park / went / to / yesterday / we / . _____
6. breakfast / eat / I / every morning / . _____
7. she / piano / plays / the / well / . _____
8. didn't / to school / Ali / go / because / he was sick / . _____
9. usually / 6 o'clock / up / at / I / get / . _____
10. my brother / football / plays / on Friday / . _____
11. is / today / it / hot / . _____
12. the children / in the garden / playing / are / . _____
13. we / friday / on / a test / have / . _____
14. my mother / a book / reading / now / is / . _____
15. the birds / in the sky / flying / are / . _____

B Match (A) with (B) : صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من المجموعة (ب)

(A)	(B)
1. I usually ()	a. to the museum last week.
2. He didn't ()	b. very kind.
3. We are ()	c. get up at 6 o'clock.
4. She is ()	d. to the park.
5. They went ()	e. play football every Friday.
6. It's cold. ()	f. are there on the table?
7. My brother ()	g. wearing a coat.
8. How many ()	h. speak English well.
9. Let's ()	i. go to school yesterday.
10. Sara is ()	j. playing in the garden.

C Complete the dialogue : أكمل الحوار التالي

- Omar : Hi, Ahmed. What did you do (1) _____ last Friday?
- Ahmed : I (2) _____ to the zoo with my family.
- Omar : That's great! (3) _____ did you see there?
- Ahmed : We (4) _____ the lions, the giraffes and the birds.
- Omar : (5) _____ you take any photos?
- Ahmed : Yes, I (6) _____. I took many photos.
- Omar : (7) _____ it a fun day?
- Ahmed : Yes, it (8) _____. We really enjoyed it.

D Write the question : اكتب السؤال المناسب

1. _____ ? I went to Aswan last summer.
2. _____ ? No, he didn't.
3. _____ ? She usually gets up at 6 o'clock.
4. _____ ? They are playing football.
5. _____ ? There are five books.
6. _____ ? Yes, I can swim very well.
7. _____ ? I saw a movie yesterday.
8. _____ ? My brother usually helps me.

E Read and answer the questions : اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

My name is Hany. I live in Luxor. I usually get up at 6 o'clock. I have breakfast at home. I go to school by bus. My school starts at 8 o'clock. I like English and Science. I play football every Sunday. Last week, I visited my grandparents in the village. We had a great time. Yesterday, I stayed at home and did my homework.

Answer the following questions :

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

1. Where does Hany live? _____
2. What time does he get up? _____
3. How does he go to school? _____
4. What does he like? _____
5. When does he play football? _____
6. Who did he visit last week? _____
7. What did he do yesterday? _____

F Put the words in the correct order to make sentences : رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة

1. last night / a story / read / I / . → _____
2. my father / a doctor / is / . → _____
3. don't / the door / open / . → _____
4. late / came / he / yesterday / . → _____
5. the baby / can / walk / . → _____
6. I / at / have / 7 o'clock / breakfast / . → _____
7. you / should / your teeth / brush / . → _____
8. are / they / having / lunch / now / . → _____
9. a new bike / my brother / bought / . → _____
10. to school / early / we / go / every day / . → _____



TIP

✓ Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

✓ Look at the time words.
They help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

✓ Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

✓ You can do it!
أنت تستطيع!



Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Correct the mistakes :

صحح الخطأ

- I go to school every day. → _____
- She don't like pizza. → _____
- He didn't watch TV yesterday. → _____
- We played football now. → _____
- They is very happy. → _____
- How many book do you have? → _____
- My brother can rides a bike. → _____
- I have breakfast at 7 o'clock. → _____
- They went to the zoo next week. → _____
- She usually get up late. → _____
- We is playing in the garden. → _____
- He didn't finish his homework yet. → _____
- The children are play football. → _____
- I see him yesterday. → _____
- Sara and Mona is my friends. → _____

B Find and write the mistake :

اختر الخطأ ثم اكتبه

- I usually go to school at 8 o'clock.
a b c d
The mistake is : _____
- She don't like reading books.
a b c d
The mistake is : _____
- They went to the park yesterday.
a b c d
The mistake is : _____
- He can play the guitar very well.
a c b c d
The mistake is : _____
- We is watching a movie now.
a b c d
The mistake is : _____
- I didn't saw him last week.
a b b c d
The mistake is : _____
- How many apples do you have?
a b b d
The mistake is : _____
- She have a new bag.
a b c
The mistake is : _____
- The children are play in the garden.
a a b c d
The mistake is : _____
- He didn't finish his homework last night.
a b b c d
The mistake is : _____

C Fill in the blanks with the correct tense (Present Simple – Present Continuous – Past Simple) :

أكمل الفراغات بالزمن المناسب

- I usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The boys _____ (play) football.
- He _____ (visit) his uncle last Friday.
- We often _____ (go) to the zoo.
- She _____ (not / like) coffee.
- I _____ (not / have) lunch now.
- They _____ (watch) TV every evening.
- Ali _____ (not / go) to school yesterday.
- What _____ you _____ (do) now?
- He _____ (finish) his homework last night.
- Sara _____ (brush) her teeth every day.
- We _____ (have) a test tomorrow.
- Listen! The birds _____ (sing).
- They _____ (go) to Luxor last summer.
- My mother _____ (cook) dinner now.
- He _____ (not / like) meat.
- I _____ (see) a new movie yesterday.
- The children _____ (enjoy) the party.
- How many sisters _____ you _____ (have)?
- She _____ (read) a book at the moment.

D Match (A) with (B) :

صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من المجموعة (ب)

(A)

- last week ()
- every morning ()
- right now ()
- yesterday ()
- usually ()
- at the moment ()
- two days ago ()
- every Friday ()

(B)

- I get up at 6 o'clock.
- He visited his grandparents.
- We have English.
- They are playing tennis.
- I watched a movie.
- She cleaned her room.
- You went to the park.
- The children do homework.

E Read and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

My name is Ahmed. I live in Aswan. I usually get up at 6 o'clock. I have breakfast and go to school. I like English very much. I play football every Friday. Last weekend, I visited the High Dam with my family. We had a great time. Now I am doing my homework.

Answer the following questions :

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

- Where does Ahmed live? _____
- What time does he usually get up? _____
- What does he like? _____
- What does he do every Friday? _____
- Where did he go last weekend? _____
- Who did he go with? _____
- What is he doing now? _____



TIP

✓ Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

✓ Look at the time words.
They help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

✓ Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

✓ You can do it!
أنت تستطيع!



Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Match (A) with (B) :

صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من (ب)

(A)	(B)
1. I usually ()	a. play football on Friday.
2. He didn't ()	b. in Aswan now.
3. We are ()	c. a doctor.
4. She is ()	d. go to the park.
5. They went ()	e. get up at 6 o'clock.
6. It's hot ()	f. didn't finish his homework.
7. My brother ()	g. is the time?
8. How many ()	h. ride a bike.
9. Let's ()	i. because it's summer.
10. Sara can ()	j. very kind.

B Complete the dialogue :

أكمل الحوار التالي

Omar : Hi, Ahmed. What did you do (1) _____ ?

Ahmed : I (2) _____ my grandparents.

Omar : Where do they (3) _____ ?

Ahmed : They (4) _____ in the village.

Omar : What did you do (5) _____ ?

Ahmed : I (6) _____ them in the garden.

Omar : Did you (7) _____ any photos?

Ahmed : Yes, I (8) _____. We had a great time.

- (1. last weekend 2. visited 3. live 4. live 5. there
6. helped 7. take 8. took)

C Complete the situations with the suitable response :

أكمل المواقف بالرد المناسب

Situation الموقف	Response الرد المناسب
1. Your friend asks you to go to the cinema.	_____ ?
2. Your teacher asks you to open your book.	_____ .
3. Your friend asks if you can swim.	_____ .
4. Your mother asks you to clean your room.	_____ .
5. Your friend wants to know what you did yesterday.	_____ .
6. Someone says "Thank you".	_____ .
a. You're welcome. b. Yes, I can. c. Sure, I'd love to. d. I played football. e. OK, I'll do it now. f. Open your book, please.)	

D Write the correct question :

اكتب السؤال المناسب

1. You went to the zoo last Friday. _____ ?
2. He is reading a book now. _____ ?
3. They have lunch at 1 o'clock. _____ ?
4. She can play the piano very well. _____ ?
5. We didn't go to school yesterday. _____ ?
6. Ali visited his uncle last week. _____ ?
7. You like swimming. _____ ?
8. It's sunny today. _____ ?

E Complete the dialogue with the words in the box :

أكمل الحوار بالكلمات في الصندوق

Mona : Where did you go last weekend, Laila?
Laila : I went to (1) _____ my family.
Mona : How did you go there?
Laila : We went by (2) _____ .
Mona : What did you do there?
Laila : I (3) _____ my cousins and we (4) _____ football.
Mona : Did you take any photos?
Laila : Yes, I (5) _____ many photos.
Mona : Sounds great!

- (1. visit 2. car 3. saw 4. played 5. took)

F Put the words in the correct order to make sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة

1. yesterday / TV / He / watched / . → _____
2. to / usually / park / I / the / go / . → _____
3. my / She / homework / finished / . → _____
4. 7 / up / get / I / at / o'clock / . → _____
5. last / they / week / Cairo / visited / . → _____
6. playing / are / in / the / children / garden / . → _____
7. have / lunch / We / at / 1 / . → _____
8. didn't / school / go / to / He / yesterday / . → _____

G Complete using (can / can't) :

يستخدم (can / can't)

1. I _____ swim.
2. He _____ play the guitar.
3. We _____ speak French.
4. She _____ ride a horse.
5. They _____ sing well.
6. Ali _____ drive a car.
7. I _____ cook.
8. He _____ climb trees.
9. My sister _____ dance.
10. We _____ play tennis.

تذكر!

- Present Simple: للعادات والحقائق.
- Present Continuous: الحدين اللذين.
- Past Simple: لأفعال حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.
- Can / Can't: للقدرة أو عدم القدرة.
- Ask and answer using correct forms.



TIP

✓ Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

✓ Look at the time words.
Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

✓ Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

✓ You can do it!
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Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Complete the dialogue :

أكمل الحوار التالي

- Mona : Hi, Laila. Where did you go yesterday?
Laila : Hi, Mona. I (1) _____ to the zoo.
Mona : Who (2) _____ with you?
Laila : I went with my family.
Mona : What (3) _____ you see there?
Laila : We (4) _____ the lions, the elephants
and many birds.
Mona : Did you (5) _____ any photos?
Laila : Yes, I (6) _____ many photos.
Mona : How was your day?
Laila : It (7) _____ great! We (8) _____
lunch there.

- (1. went 2. went 3. did 4. saw
5. take 6. took 7. was 8. had)

B Read and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

Ahmed is a student. He usually gets up at 6 o'clock every morning. He has breakfast and goes to school by bus. He likes English and Science. He plays football every Sunday. Last weekend, he visited his grandparents in the village. He helped them in the garden. They had a good time together.

Answer the following questions :

- What does Ahmed do every morning?
- How does he go to school?
- What subjects does he like?
- What does he do every Sunday?
- Where did he go last weekend?
- Who did he go with?
- What did he do in the village?

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

أكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة بين القوسين

- I usually _____ (get - gets - got) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The boys _____ (play - is playing - are playing) football.
- He _____ (don't - doesn't - didn't) like vegetables.
- We went to Aswan last summer. We _____ (see - saw - seeing) many places.
- My sister _____ (can - can't - could) swim very well.
- There _____ (is - are - was) a book on the table.
- She didn't _____ (watching - watch - watched) TV yesterday.
- They _____ (have - has - had) a new laptop.
- It's cold today. You _____ (should - shouldn't - don't) wear a hat.
- He usually _____ (reads - read - reading) in the evening.

D Complete with (can / can't) :

أكمل باستخدام (can / can't)

- I _____ swim.
- He _____ ride a bike.
- We _____ sing English songs.
- She _____ play the piano.
- They _____ climb trees.
- Ali _____ draw very well.
- I _____ cook.
- My brother _____ speak French.
- Laila _____ play tennis.
- You _____ drive a car.

E Complete the situations with the suitable response :

أكمل المواقف بالرد المناسب

Situation الموقف	Response الرد المناسب
1. Your friend asks you to ride your bike.	_____.
2. Someone is very hot.	_____.
3. Your mother asks you to help her.	_____.
4. Your friend wants to know the time.	_____.
5. Your teacher asks you to be quiet.	_____.
6. Someone says "I'm sorry".	_____.
7. Your friend invites you to his party.	_____.
8. Your friend asks if you like pizza.	_____.
(a. Sure, I'd love to. b. Yes, I do. c. It's 3 o'clock. d. Of course, I'll help you. e. Don't worry. f. Yes, I can. g. It's very hot. h. Be quiet, please.)	

F Put the verbs in the correct form :

ضع الأفعال بين القوسين في الشكل الصحيح

- I usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The children _____ (play) in the park.
- He _____ (not / like) coffee.
- We _____ (go) to school every day.
- They _____ (have) lunch at 1 o'clock.
- She _____ (read) a book now.
- Ali _____ (visit) his uncle last week.
- It _____ (be) sunny today.
- My father _____ (watch) TV every evening.
- I _____ (not / finish) my homework yesterday.



TIP

Read the questions carefully.

اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

Look at the time words.

Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

Check your answers.

راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

You can do it!

أنت تستطيع!



Comprehensive Exercises تدريبات شاملة على جميع الوحدات

تتضمن هذه الصفحة تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد والكلمات التي تعلمناها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Look and write sentences :

انظر إلى الصور واكتب جملًا

-  is / Ahmed / a book / reading / now
-  play / they / football / every Friday
-  get up / I / at 6 o'clock / every day
-  well / Laila / the piano / plays
-  we / lunch / have / at 1 o'clock
-  rained / it / yesterday

B Write a paragraph of (5) sentences on :

اكتب فقرة من (5) جمل عن

My Day

You can use :

- get up
- have breakfast
- go to school
- play football
- do homework
- have dinner
- go to bed

C Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكون جمل صحيحة

- yesterday / TV / he / watched / . →
- to / I / school / go / every day / . →
- my / did / homework / finish / I / . →
- playing / are / in / the / children / garden / . →
- last / visited / weekend / we / our / grandparents / . →
- not / coffee / I / drink / . →
- 6 / o'clock / up / get / I / at / . →
- he / a / doctor / is / . →
- at / had / lunch / I / we / o'clock / . →
- sunny / is / today / it / . →

D Read the passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

A Visit to Luxor

Last weekend, Ahmed and his family visited Luxor. They went there by train. They arrived in the morning. The weather was sunny. They visited the Karnak Temple and the Luxor Temple. They took many photos. In the evening, they went on a boat on the Nile. They had a delicious dinner at a restaurant. They enjoyed their trip very much.

Answer the following questions :

- Where did Ahmed and his family go last weekend? _____
- How did they go there? _____
- What was the weather like? _____
- What did they visit? _____
- What did they do in the evening? _____
- Did they enjoy their trip? _____
- What did they have for dinner? _____

E Complete using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

أكمل باستخدام الشكل الصحيح من الكلمات بين القوسين

- We usually (get - gets - got) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The boys (play - are playing - played) football.
- He didn't (watch - watches - watching) TV yesterday.
- I (not / like - don't / like - didn't / like) vegetables.
- They (go - goes - went) to the museum last week.
- My mother (cook - cooks - cooking) dinner now.
- How many books (is - are - do) there on the table?
- Ali can (swim - swims - swimming) very well.
- She (read - reads - reading) a book at the moment.
- We (have - has - having) lunch at 1 o'clock.
- He (not / have - don't / have - didn't / have) a bike.
- It (is - are - was) cold yesterday.
- Where did you (go - goes - went) last Friday?
- The children (is - are - was) happy.
- I (see - saw - seeing) a new movie last night.
- My brother usually (helps - help - helping) me.
- They (not / finish - didn't / finish - don't / finish) their homework last night.
- How often (do - does - did) you visit your uncle?
- Sara and Mona (is - are - was) my friends.
- We (have - has - having) a test tomorrow.



TIP

1. Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

2. Look at the time words.
Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

3. Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

4. You can do it!
أنت تستطيع!



Practice Test 1 (Units 1 – 6)

اختبار شامل (1)

يشمل هذا الاختبار جميع أنواع الأسئلة على كل أفق، التي تعلمتها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I usually _____ up at 6 o'clock.
(a) get (b) gets (c) getting (d) got
- They _____ football every Friday.
(a) play (b) plays (c) playing (d) played
- He didn't _____ his homework yesterday.
(a) do (b) does (c) did (d) doing
- We are _____ a movie now.
(a) watch (b) watches (c) watching (d) watched
- She can _____ the piano very well.
(a) play (b) playing (c) plays (d) played
- My brother usually _____ to school by bus.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- They _____ to the park last weekend.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- It's _____ today. Let's wear our coats.
(a) rain (b) rains (c) raining (d) rained
- How many books _____ on the table?
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were
- I _____ a new laptop last week.
(a) buy (b) buys (c) bought (d) buying

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

أكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة بين القوسين :

- I usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Look! The boys _____ (play) football in the yard.
- He didn't _____ (watch) TV yesterday.
- We are _____ (have) lunch now.
- She can't _____ (swim) very well.
- They _____ (visit) their uncle last week.
- How many pens _____ (do) you have?
- My mother _____ (cook) dinner every day.
- It was very cold yesterday. We _____ (wear) our jackets.
- I _____ (see) a new movie last Friday.

C Put the verbs in the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous) :

ضع الأفعال في الشكل الصحيح :

- She always _____ (help) her mother.
- We _____ (not / have) a test today.
- They _____ (play) basketball now.
- He usually _____ (go) to school by bus.
- Look! The baby _____ (sleep).
- I _____ (not / like) coffee.
- She _____ (read) a book every evening.
- My brother _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment.

D Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة :

- yesterday / my uncle / visited / us / .
- is / it / today / sunny / .
- playing / in / the / garden / the children / are / .
- you / going / where / are / ?
- at / 10 o'clock / starts / school / .
- did / what / you / do / last weekend / ?

E Correct the mistakes :

صحح الخطأ :

- She go to school every day. → _____
- They is playing football now. → _____
- I didn't watch TV yesterday. → _____
- He don't like vegetables. → _____
- How many book do you have? → _____
- We went to the zoo last weekend. → _____
- It's rain today. → _____
- My brother can swim very good. → _____

F Match (A) with (B) :

صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من المجموعة (ب)

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I usually () | a. to the park yesterday. |
| 2. Look! () | b. cook dinner every day. |
| 3. She didn't () | c. books do you have? |
| 4. Can you () | d. get up at 6 o'clock. |
| 5. They went () | e. play basketball on Friday. |
| 6. How many () | f. watch TV last night. |
| 7. Let's () | g. help me, please? |
| 8. My mother () | h. have lunch together. |

G Read the passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

My name is Sara. I live in Cairo. I usually get up at 6 o'clock.
I have breakfast and go to school by bus. My school starts at 8 o'clock.
I like English and Art. I play basketball every Tuesday and Thursday.
Last weekend, I visited my grandparents in the village.
The weather was nice. We helped in the garden and had a delicious lunch.
On Sunday, we went to the river and took many photos.
I had a great time.

Answer the following questions :

- Where does Sara live? _____
- What time does she get up? _____
- How does she go to school? _____
- What are her favorite subjects? _____
- When does she play basketball? _____
- Where did she go last weekend? _____
- What did they do there? _____

H Write a paragraph of (5) sentences on :

اكتب فقرة من (5) جمل عن :

My Weekend

I Write a sentence using each of the following words :

- usually : _____
- yesterday : _____
- can : _____
- because : _____
- play : _____
- visit : _____
- morning : _____
- enjoy : _____



TIP

Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

Look at the time words.
They help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

Do your best!
بالتوفيق لك دائماً!



يشمل هذا الاختبار جميع أنواع الأسئلة على كل القواعد التي تعلمتها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I _____ up at 6 o'clock every day.
(a) get (b) gets (c) getting (d) got
- They _____ football last Friday.
(a) play (b) plays (c) playing (d) played
- He didn't _____ his homework yesterday.
(a) do (b) does (c) did (d) doing
- We usually _____ TV in the evening.
(a) watch (b) watches (c) watching (d) watched
- She can _____ the piano very well.
(a) play (b) playing (c) plays (d) played
- My brother _____ to school by bus.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- They _____ to the park last weekend.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- It _____ hot yesterday.
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were
- How many sisters _____ you have?
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were
- I _____ a new book last week.
(a) buy (b) buys (c) bought (d) buying

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

أكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة بين القوسين :

- Look! The girls _____ (play) in the garden.
- He usually _____ (visit) his uncle on Friday.
- They _____ (not / have) lunch now.
- We _____ (watch) a movie last night.
- She can't _____ (swim) very well.
- There _____ (is / are) many books on the table.
- Ali _____ (go) to school every day.
- My mother _____ (cook) dinner in the evening.
- It was very cold yesterday. We _____ (wear) our coats.
- I _____ (see) a new car last weekend.

C Put the verbs in the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous) :

ضع الأفعال في الشكل الصحيح :

- She usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Right now, he _____ (play) football.
- Look! The baby _____ (sleep).
- They _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment.
- We often _____ (go) to the zoo.
- He _____ (write) an email now.
- My father always _____ (read) the newspaper.
- It _____ (rain) now.
- The children _____ (not / eat) lunch now.
- I usually _____ (do) my homework in the evening.

D Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة :

- yesterday / my uncle / visited / us / . → _____
- is / it / today / sunny / . → _____
- playing / in / the / are / children / garden / the / . → _____
- you / where / going / are / ? → _____
- at / 6 o'clock / gets / Ali / up / . → _____
- did / what / do / you / last weekend / ? → _____
- TV / watched / my brother / last night / . → _____
- not / like / do / I / coffee / . → _____

E Correct the mistakes :

صحح الخطأ :

- She go to school every day. → _____
- They is playing football now. → _____
- He didn't watch TV yesterday. → _____
- We went to the zoo last weekend. → _____
- It's hot today. Let's wear our coats. → _____
- How many book do you have? → _____
- My brother can swims very well. → _____
- Ali visit his uncle last week. → _____

F Match (A) with (B) :

صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من المجموعة (ب)

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I usually () | a. cook dinner every day. |
| 2. Look! () | b. to the park yesterday. |
| 3. Did () | c. ride a bike. |
| 4. She can't () | d. pens do you have? |
| 5. How many () | e. play the piano very well. |
| 6. They went () | f. help me, please? |
| 7. Can you () | g. the baby is sleeping. |
| 8. My mother () | h. you go last weekend? |

G Read the passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة

My Family Trip

Last weekend, I went to Aswan with my family. We went there by train.
We arrived in the morning. We visited the High Dam and the Philae Temple.
The weather was sunny and nice. We took many photos.
In the afternoon, we went on a boat on the Nile.
In the evening, we had dinner at a restaurant. The food was delicious.
We had a great time together.

Answer the following questions :

- Where did the writer go last weekend? _____
- How did they go there? _____
- What did they visit? _____
- What was the weather like? _____
- What did they do in the afternoon? _____
- Where did they have dinner? _____
- Did they enjoy their trip? _____

H Write a paragraph of (5) sentences on :

اكتب فقرة من (5) جمل عن :

My School

I Write a sentence using each of the following words :

اكتب جملة باستخدام كل كلمة مما يأتي :

- usually : _____
- yesterday : _____
- because : _____
- visit : _____
- children : _____
- helpful : _____
- morning : _____
- enjoy : _____



TIP

Read the questions carefully.
اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

Look at the time words.
Time words help you choose.
لاحظ كلمات الزمن فهي تساعدك.

Check your answers.
راجع إجاباتك قبل الانتهاء.

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يشمل هذا الاختبار جميع أنواع الأسئلة على كل الكلمات التي تعلمتها في الوحدات الست.

الوحدات: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

A Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

- I usually _____ up at 6 o'clock.
(a) get (b) gets (c) getting (d) got
- They _____ football every Friday.
(a) play (b) plays (c) playing (d) played
- He didn't _____ his homework yesterday.
(a) do (b) does (c) did (d) doing
- We are _____ a movie now.
(a) watch (b) watches (c) watching (d) watched
- She can _____ the piano very well.
(a) play (b) playing (c) plays (d) played
- My brother usually _____ to school by bus.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- They _____ to the park last weekend.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) going
- It _____ hot yesterday.
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were
- How many books _____ you have?
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were
- I _____ a new bike last week.
(a) buy (b) buys (c) bought (d) buying

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

أكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة بين القوسين :

- Look! The boys _____ (play) basketball in the yard.
- He usually _____ (visit) his grandparents on Friday.
- They _____ (not / have) dinner now.
- We _____ (watch) TV last night.
- She can't _____ (swim) very well.
- There _____ (is / are) many birds in the tree.
- Ali _____ (go) to school every day.
- My mother _____ (cook) dinner in the evening.
- It was very cold yesterday. We _____ (wear) our coats.
- I _____ (see) a new movie last weekend.

C Put the verbs in the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous) :

ضع الأفعال في الشكل الصحيح :

- She usually _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock.
- Right now, he _____ (play) football.
- Look! The baby _____ (sleep).
- They _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment.
- We often _____ (go) to the zoo.
- He _____ (write) an email now.
- My father always _____ (read) the newspaper.
- It _____ (rain) now.
- The children _____ (not / eat) lunch now.
- I usually _____ (do) my homework in the evening.

D Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جمل صحيحة :

- yesterday / my uncle / visited / us / .
- is / it / today / sunny / .
- playing / in / the / are / children / garden / the / .
- you / where / going / are / ?
- at / 6 o'clock / gets / Ali / up / .
- did / what / you / do / last weekend / ?
- TV / watched / my brother / last night / .
- not / like / do / I / coffee / .

E Correct the mistakes :

صحح الخطأ :

- She go to school every day. → _____
- They is playing football now. → _____
- He didn't watch TV yesterday. → _____
- We went to the zoo last weekend. → _____
- It's hot today. Let's wears our hats. → _____
- How many book do you have? → _____
- My brother can swim very well. → _____
- Ali visit his uncle last week. → _____

F Match (A) with (B) :

صل من المجموعة (أ) بما يناسبها من المجموعة (ب) :

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I usually () | a. cook dinner every evening. |
| 2. Look! () | b. very cold yesterday. |
| 3. Did you () | c. to the museum last Friday. |
| 4. How many () | d. read a book now? |
| 5. They went () | e. get up at 6 o'clock. |
| 6. Can you () | f. speak English very well? |
| 7. It was () | g. pens do you have? |
| 8. My mother () | h. The baby is sleeping. |

G Read the passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ الفقرة ثم أجب عن الأسئلة :

A Busy Day

Last Saturday, Ahmed had a very busy day. He got up early at 6 o'clock. He had breakfast and went to the library. He read some interesting books there. Then, he went to the sports club. He played football with his friends. In the afternoon, he visited his uncle in Aswan. They had lunch together. In the evening, Ahmed watched a movie on TV. He went to bed at 10 o'clock. He had a great day!

Answer the following questions :

- What day was it? _____
- When did Ahmed get up? _____
- Where did he go in the morning? _____
- What did he do at the sports club? _____
- Who did he visit in the afternoon? _____
- What did they have for lunch? _____
- When did he go to bed? _____

H Write a paragraph of (5) sentences on :

اكتب فقرة من (5) جمل عن :

My Favorite Hobby

اكتب جملة باستخدام كل كلمة مما يأتي :

- usually : _____
- yesterday : _____
- visit : _____
- play : _____
- garden : _____
- helpful : _____
- evening : _____
- enjoy : _____



TIP

1. Read the questions carefully.

اقرأ الأسئلة بعناية.

Look at the time words.

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نهاية المذاكرة

نتمنى لكم دوام التوفيق والنجاح
والله ولي التوفيق



إعداد

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التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



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